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73
4. 28
6. 2

Back 2

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LIBRARY SCIENCE
LIBRARY

Library service and library co-operation,
Prof. W. H. Gardner: 31

Die Uniefee-boeke-uitstalling, 9—31 Mei 1960,
F. J. Potgieter: 36

Bibliographical services and projects in the Government
Departments of the Union of South Africa,
S. J. Kritzingen: 39

Die noodsaaklikheid van lees en die bevordering daarvan by leerlinge, I,
J. L. du Plooy: 43

Bibliographical progress in Southern Africa, 1 July, 1959 to 30 June, 1960
D. H. Varley: 49

Provinsiale biblioteekontwikkeling, 1959-60,
D. L. Ehlers: 56

Die Totius-streekbiblioteekgebou te Klerskdorp,
H. M. Robinson: 57

Die organisasie van wetenskaplike inligting,
Dr. F. J. du Toit: 59

Some notes on library furniture,
C. F. Prins: 60

Afrikaanse literatuur van die tweede kwartaal, 1960,
D. L. Ehlers: 61

Recent South African books in English,
J. C. Quinton: 64

Boekresensies/Book reviews: 67

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SOUTH AFRICAN LIBRARIES

The Official Organ of the South African Library Association

Vol. 28

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No. 2

LIBRARY SERVICE AND LIBRARY CO-OPERATION

by

PROFESSOR W. H. GARDNER*

University of the Orange Free State

ALL STUDENTS, teachers and people who work from day to day with and among books, owe the librarians a great debt of gratitude, and are thankful for the excellent library services which our government and municipal authorities provide. I myself have never applied to a library for information and assistance without being made to feel that the service I was receiving was no trouble to the librarians, but altogether a pleasure: and this goes for librarians in Britain, France, Germany, Spain, Portugal, the U.S.A., Canada, as well as in South Africa.

I recently had a very pleasant experience in Barcelona. I was trying to trace the original of a passage from a Spanish newspaper quoted by Roy Campbell in his autobiography, *Broken record*, praising, in rather quaint Spanish, Campbell's courage and luck as a bull-fighter. The biggest library in Madrid had no record of this newspaper, *Renovación* (Barcelona), and even in Barcelona itself the main libraries were unable to throw light on the reference. I had an uncomfortable feeling that Roy Campbell might have invented the tribute to the brave matador (himself). But at last I was directed to the City Archives, where I was taken in hand by a woman, the Assistant Librarian, who could speak to me in French. For an hour, while attending to many other enquirers at the same time, she searched catalogues and reference books, but in vain. At last she said: "I have still other channels to explore. Go and have your lunch and come back at six o'clock to-night". When I did so, she greeted me with a smiling face. "Victoire! Je l'ai trouvé!" (Victory! I have found it!) I was soon seated in an ancient panelled room scanning *Renovación*, 13 December 1933, and there I was able to find the article by the Spanish reporter from which Campbell had quoted. Campbell's honour was saved!

I shall mention another fruitful example of co-operation between the researcher and the librarian — this time in South Africa. Last year I was given the exacting but pleasant and enriching task of compiling a list of books for the English section of the Union Festival Exhibition, called *The Book in South Africa, 1910—1960*. My aim was to illustrate the development of English language studies and, chiefly, the output of good books in English by South Africans from about 1780 to 1960: books in all categories, from pure literature down (or should I say up), to sport and cookery. If I had not received the most generous and ungrudging help from librarians in all parts of the Union, that task could never have been carried out. The full and carefully graded lists they sent me constituted a liberal education in South African-English literature, and I confess that I was astonished at the range and quality of the South African contribution to literature in English.

* Guest speaker at the S.A. Library Association Conference, Bloemfontein, 26 September, 1960.

LANGUAGE IN LIBRARIES

Before giving you a layman's views on the problems of library co-operation, I should like to mention the importance of having in each larger library someone who can speak either English or some language other than their own — and speak it fluently. My researches in Portugal and Spain would have been impossible, or at best extremely difficult, had I not found librarians who could converse with me in English or French. Every advanced researcher to-day has to draw to a large extent upon foreign publications; and for the researcher in almost any field, a good knowledge of English — since perhaps half the world's output of books is in that language — is indispensable. I have been grieved to find that in some of our universities in South Africa there are many students who have not a sufficient command of English to be able to read, *accurately and critically*, any of the very high percentage of books in English which are to be found in our university libraries.

As the whole world knows, the proper medium for higher education is not the classroom, or the lecture room, or the radio set, but the book. A student who has to rely mainly on what his tutor distils for him out of books, without reading the books for himself, will not only never go very far, but will be impeding, rather than advancing knowledge. To read accurately and critically a *single page* of any standard work requires a wide knowledge of the language and a sound training in the art of reading. The great majority of our students never acquire this skill at all.

Librarians, whose opinions are respected by the public, can do much, both directly and indirectly, to increase the respect which readers feel — or should feel — for the languages in which your books are written. If it is a fact that about seventy per cent of the books in your libraries are written in English, you will surely feel some concern for the citizens who are either unable to read those books, or who for some reason are inhibited from doing so.

EXHIBITIONS OF GOOD BOOKS

If I may make a practical suggestion in this matter, it is for the extension, on a nation-wide scale, of the present occasional exhibitions in libraries of good books, particularly by South African authors. Well-known writers and scholars, critics and amateur book-men could be invited to give public talks on the exhibits — and be adequately paid for it. For it is my opinion — and I give it in the hope of finding some support in a company of librarians — that we in South Africa do not yet realize how much the greatness of every great country owes to its writers and artists, its original and creative brainworkers, men and women who create beautiful forms and structures of lasting aesthetic and spiritual significance.

Not only should libraries make provision for exhibitions and lectures to help wean our people from the trivial and the ephemeral; there is scope for the storing and utilization of collections of long-playing records of music and poetry readings, and the provision of suitable accommodation for the showing of educational and documentary films. Great art is best enjoyed communally, and through the use of these additional means, you would be helped to stimulate a wider interest in the books which are in your care. For to-day, the spoken word has largely replaced the written word as the chief medium for enlightened entertainment, and librarians should use their knowledge, judgment and prestige to help guide the spoken word, in this age of radio snippets, into more worthy channels.

STUDY MATERIALS FOR ALL

To turn to another aspect of your work, the present inadequacy of library services for the non-European section of the student population has been admitted. As non-European higher education develops, the need for more and more study-material will become increasingly acute. When we consider the great advantage enjoyed by the Whites in South Africa we ought, I think, to give

some priority to the need for building up good libraries for the non-European readers. Furthermore if the country should decide, at some later date, to admit well-qualified non-Europeans to the bookstacks of our larger existing libraries, much expensive duplication, or rather, multiplication and overlapping of book materials would be avoided.

REGIONAL AND SUBJECT SPECIALIZATION

For regional specialization, especially in advanced materials for study, there is certainly much to be said. I recently had the pleasure of meeting Professor Joseph Jones of the University of Texas, the library of which is specializing in the collection of books by South African writers. At Cornell University, earlier this year, I consulted a large collection of papers which were formerly the property of the writer Wyndham Lewis, and found among them more than fifty letters from Roy Campbell — of which I was able to obtain microfilm copies. At Buffalo University, too, which specializes in collecting books and manuscript of modern English poets, I found a number of Campbell letters.

If a rich country like the United States has to fall back on rationalization and specialization, it is obvious that we, with our limited resources, shall have to do likewise, especially if the material concerned is made readily available by means of inter-library loans of original or microfilm copies.

On the other hand, a too rigid centralization should be guarded against. The consolidation of certain collections in major or State libraries is an economically sound idea, provided that the smaller libraries are not starved of the best available books in all categories. Not all students can afford to make long journeys to remote places. Moreover, the system of inter-library loans often means frustrating delays, or the book a student needs has to be returned before he has had time to make full use of it. A too rigid centralization would also hit the authors, especially the writers of the better class of books, which are often too specialized or expensive to enjoy large sales.

This is one reason why, I think, our libraries should buy as many good books by *living* authors as they can possibly afford. We should make every effort to build up complete Africana Collections, especially in the major public and university libraries in this country. When a good book is published by a South African, or is about South Africa — indeed, Africa as a whole — libraries should buy two copies at least, one for circulation and one for safe-keeping and future reference, and funds should be made available for this essentially patriotic and utilitarian purpose.

THE SELECTION OF SPECIALIZED MATERIAL

Moreover, it is obvious that the nationwide organization of a group of major specialist libraries will demand wide knowledge, broad sympathies, and above all, sound critical judgment. In my own subject of English language and literature, I would not trust the judgment of any person for the selection of specialist material, unless he or she were a well-trained literary scholar, writer and critic, with at least a good honours degree in the subject under review. The librarian-selector cannot, of course, be fully qualified in all subjects. In university libraries he has the subject specialist at hand, but in the public library, the position is more difficult. I would suggest, therefore, that every considerable library should have on its staff at least one person who is really knowledgeable about literature in English — and ready access to scholars on whom the librarians may call for advice.

Much can be done with good book-reviews, but only a person who is familiar with the whole field of contemporary literature, and who is also a trained practical critic, can detect the reviewer who is praising because he himself has been praised (or hopes to be), or blasting so that he, or a friend of his, may occupy the evacuated position. What we really need, and especially in this country, is not only a larger number of well trained journalistic book-reviewers, including some genuine first-rate critics, but also more *librarian-critics*, if I may put it

so: librarians who are also critics and reviewers of a high order.

For the best criticism is a creative activity of lasting importance. The best works of criticism are destined to live longer than second- or third-rate performances in the primary fields of creative writing — poetry, writing and prose fiction. As Alexander Pope has put it,

"In Poets as true Genius is but rare,
True Taste as seldom is the Critic's
Share;
Both must alike from Heav'n derive
their light,
These born to judge, as well as those
to write."

These words seem to say that looking for a really good critic is like looking for a Keats among poets and a Mozart among composers. This bears out what I have said about the great responsibility which rests on librarians who have to choose, for our libraries, the books which give the best value for public money and the greatest amount of pleasure and enlightenment to the public that reads.

THE PROBLEM OF CENSORSHIP

And this brings me to my last point — the question of licensing or censorship. Librarians are all good law-abiding citizens, so they will naturally obey the injunctions of any official licensing committee or publications board which may declare that any particular book or periodical is prohibited, and not to be sold or exhibited in the Union on pain of fine or imprisonment.

Nevertheless, librarians, like authors, publishers, booksellers and educationists, will regard this question of censorship as one which is very close to their professional interests and consciences, and will probably give the new Publications and Entertainments Bill a good deal of private thought and public discussion.

The idea of such governmental control or censorship is not as alien to the thinking of civilized man in an ordered yet free society as some people to-day would claim. The idea is at least as old as Plato, who wanted

to banish all but the most pious poets from his ideal Republic, and as far as I am aware, in no civilized country has the right of a governmental censor, or board of censors, to prohibit a publication or entertainment, been entirely abrogated. In principle, this right is both rational and logical: it is obviously the duty of a governing power to protect, against subversive and destructive influences, whatever moral standards and political institutions the people as a whole (including minorities) desire to preserve and to live by.

But I am mainly concerned about the possible banning of literary works and periodicals which may seem to a possible quorum of four members of the publication board to be undesirable, objectionable or offensive under such very broad and vague categories as the following:

- (a) prejudicing the general welfare; and
- (b) being offensive to decency.

As we know, censors in the past have banned literary works which, within a few years, have been restored to public favour, and have even come to be generally regarded as masterpieces. Members of licensing boards run a great risk of being held up to ridicule by future generations, for having taken a swan for a goose; but I think we must honour them for being willing to take that risk. In most free countries (but not in Russia, of course), the censorship is exercised with extreme rigour only in times of national danger. In normal times it is characterized by a prudent leniency. A restraining measure held in reserve is more effective than one that is put into force too frequently.

SOME GUIDING CONSIDERATIONS

Anyone who selects books for a library has to be prepared to exercise a kind of censorship. Authors realize this, and most authors would, I think, ask their judges and censors to be so good as to weigh the following three points:

- (i) Good authors *are* good authors because they have a sharper insight into the realities of life (or some aspect of

life) than most other people. If their thinking were not a little *different*, they would not be good authors at all: they might even be bores or imposters. Good publishers, moreover, are not inclined to risk their money on indifferent, pornographic or subversive writers.

- (ii) A poem or a play or a novel is not morally objectionable just because it portrays some people whose moral natures offend the general sense of mankind; it is morally objectionable only if it is defective in the literary or artistic sense, that it does not reveal a vision of life which is based on sound moral values. Moral force is one criterion of the highest works of literature.
- (iii) A board of censors should be made up of men or women of broad and deep culture who are also trained literary critics. If they are not competent to judge they will probably come under Pope's stigmatization:

"Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss",
and

"Let such teach others who themselves excel,
And censure freely who have written well."

Nowadays, in many parts of the world, there is a tendency to regard every form of moral restraint as narrow-minded obscurantism, and every form of licence as the triumph of freedom. Against this attitude I would set the words of Thomas Hobbes:

"For the sake of peace, a man should be willing to lay down his right to all things, when other men are, also, willing to do so."

But I would also remind you of some words of Milton's, whose *Areopagitica* has for three centuries been regarded by the English-speaking world as the *Magna Carta* of that jealously guarded freedom — the freedom of the press. He was a Puritan, and yet he said:

"Assuredly we bring not innocence into the world, we bring impurity much rather: that which purifies us is trial, and trial is by what is contrary. That virtue therefore which is but a youngling in the contemplation of evil, and knows not the utmost that vice promises to her followers, and rejects it, is but a blank virtue, not a pure, her whiteness is but an excremental whiteness."

Shakespeare's great tragedies have great moral force, yet he portrays many weak and wicked people. The young man or woman who has studied *Macbeth*, *King Lear* and *Othello* is less likely to fall into the tragic errors of *Macbeth*, *Lady Macbeth*, *King Lear* and *Othello*, and not at all likely to be tricked by the wiles of an *Edmund* or an *Iago*. Yet he or she will certainly want to imitate the Christian virtues of *Duncan*, *Kent*, *Albany*, *Edgar* and *Cordelia*, as well as the heroic self-sacrifice of *Emilia* and the stoic calm of *Horatio*.

I will conclude with Milton's bold and paradoxical argument:

"As good almost kill a Man as kill a good book. Who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature, God's image; but he who destroys a good book, kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were, in the eye. Many a man lives a burden to the earth; but a good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life."

DIE UNIEFEES-BOEKE-UITSTALLING, 9—31 MEI 1960

deur

F. J. POTGIETER

Sekretaris, Boeke-uitstillingskomitee

TOE DAAR AAN DIE BEGIN van 1959 aanvoerk werk gedoen is met die beplanning van die Uniefees in Bloemfontein — 'n fees wat die kulturele ontwikkeling van Suid-Afrika sedert Unie moes herdenk — het die gedagte ontstaan om ook 'n boeke-uitstalling te hou. Dit was 'n mooi gedagte want die boek weerspieël die lewenskrag en ontwikkeling van die kultuurlewe van die volk. Met 'n boeke-uitstalling kon ook 'n geheelbeeld gegee word van die letterkundige prestasies van die afgelope vyftig jaar wat sou dien as besieling tot nog groter prestasies in die toekoms.

Op 4 April 1959 is die eerste vergadering van die Uniefees-Boeke-uitstillingskomitee gehou waar die gedagte van 'n boeke-uitstalling werklikheid geword het. Die saak is onmiddellik met groot geesdrif aangedurf en 'n uitstalling van *Die Boek in Suid-Afrika* was in wording. Probleme was daar baie, te veel om op te noem, maar met 'n onvermoeide ywer en geesdrif is die struikelblokke een na die ander uit die weg geruim om uiteindelik die grootste boeke-uitstalling wat Suid-Afrika nog gehad het, tot gevolg te hê.

Dit was reeds van die staanspoor duidelik dat ons onmoontlik alle Suid-Afrikaanse boeke kon uitstal en daar is besluit om hoofsaaklik die beste werke van Suid-Afrikaanse skrywers uit te soek vir uitstalling. Daarom is onderkomitees benoem om keurlyste op te stel van die belangrikste werke in die onderskeie landstale. Daar is nie alleen lyste opgestel van werke in Afrikaans, Engels, Duits, Hebreeus en Yiddish nie, maar ook van die sewe vernaamste Bantoetale in Suid-Afrika, te wete: Noord-Sotho, Suid-Sotho, Tswana, Xhosa, Zoeloe, Tsonga en Venda. Veral die persone wat boeke in die Bantoetale moes keur het 'n moeilike taak gehad want gesag-

hebbende bibliografieë oor boeke in die tale bestaan eenvoudig nie.

Ten einde iets blywends vir die nageslagte te laat, het die uitstillingskomitee besluit om twee brosjures op te stel van die werke wat uitgestal sou word. Die eerste brosjure, *Die Boek in Suid-Afrika/The Book in South Africa* is saamgestel deur mnr. Hennie Roux, die welbekende baanbreker in die Afrikaanse boekbedryf. Die titels in hierpublikasie saamgevat is in kronologiese volgorde geplaas onder die onderskeie hoofde. Die hoofdelings is die volgende: (1) *Afrikaans* met subhoofde *Africana* voor 1910, *Taalkunde*, *Letterkunde*, *Kleuterboeke*, *Kinderboeke*, *Jeugboeke* en *Afrikaanse Vakliteratuur*. (2) *Engels* onder hoofgroepe: „Earlier English language and literature pre-1910, Language and Literature 1910 to 1960, and Miscellaneous subjects and criticism”. (3) *Deutsche Literatur*. (4) *Hebrew and Yiddish*.

Die tweede brosjure, *Bantoe Taal en Letterkunde/Bantu Language and Literature* is saamgestel deur mnr. S. B. van der Westhuizen, lektor in Bantoetale aan die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat. Benevens 'n mooi oorsig van die ontwikkeling van die literatuur van die Suid-Afrikaanse Bantoe deur dr. D. Zivvogel, word in hierdie brosjure die boeke van die verskillende taalgroepe alfabeties volgens skrywers weer-gegee onder die hoofde: drama, poësie, prosa, leesboeke, Bybelvertaling en taalkunde.

Die byeenbring van al die werke wat uitgestal sou word, was 'n enorme taak. Hier-voor was nie alleen die samewerking van boekhandelaars en uitgewers nodig nie, maar ook die hulp van verskeie biblioteke en selfs privaat persone van wie ons waardevolle boeke, manuskripte en foto's geleen het.

Die boeke-uitstillingskomitee het besef dat besondere aandag gegee moes word aan die uitstalling self en dat dit nie in die hande van amateurs gelaat kon word nie. Daarom is mnr. Hennie Roux en 'n kunstenaar, Kobus Esterhuysen, benoem om die uitstalling te behartig. Hierdie here het nie teleurgestel nie en het 'n werklik uitstaande uitstalling beplan in die H. van der Merwe Scholtzsaal van die Universiteit van die Oranje-Vrystaat.

Die besoeker aan die uitstalling sou onder andere die volgende sien: Reg voor by die ingangsportaal van die saal is in groot en duidelike letters op 'n agtergrond van naastenby nege voet hoog by sestien voet lank die volgende woorde aangebring: DIE BOEK IN SUID-AFRIKA/THE BOOK IN SOUTH AFRICA. By die ingange van die saal self, waar die besoekersboeke geplaas is en die brosjures te koop aangebied is, was 'n smaakvolle blombedding oordek met lowergroen mos waarin blomme gerangskik was. Hierdie blombedding het dan ook die skeiding tussen die ingang en uitgang van die uitstalling gevorm. Op 'n groot paneel wat die besoeker lei na die sypaal het die kunstenaar 'n reuse abstrakte motief geskilder met pragtige kleureffekte wat onmiddellik die besoeker se aandag getrek het. Aan die teenoorgestelde muur het tientalle foto's van Afrikaanse skrywers gehang.

In die sypaal waar die besoeker nou ingegaan het, is die Africana-werke voor 1910 in uitstallingsgeplaas. 'n Atmosfeer van die verlede is in die lokaal geskep met outydse meubelstukke, onder andere 'n stoel van wyle genl. C. R. de Wet, ou landkaarte, portrette en Republikeinse vlae teen die mure. Hier is die besoeker in die gees teruggevoer na die dae van die Patriotbeweging en het menigeen in stille bewondering die eerste boek in Afrikaans, naamlik „Zamen-spraak tussen Klaas Waarzegger en Jan Twyfelaar” deur Meurant, besigtig.

Hierna het die afdeling Afrikaanse taalkunde gevolg waar die oorspronklike manuskrip van die Nuwe Testament in Afrikaans in wyle dr. J. D. Kestell se eie handskrif en ander waardevolle dokumente en briewe die

hoogtepunt gevorm het. Vervolgens betree die besoeker die ere-galery waar foto's en die werke van Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie-prysweners uitgestal was. Die agtergrond van hierdie galery was versier met 'n pragtige wapen van die Akademie. Die besoeker gaan van hier na die afdeling waar die Afrikaanse poësie, drama, prosa en letterkundige geskiedenis en -kritiek vertoon word. Baie treffend was die uitstalrame wat gebruik was. Hierdie rame was naamlik so gemaak dat daar 'n platvlak, een vertikale vlak en 'n skuinsvlak bo was wat van agter na voor skuins opgeloopt het. Verder was die rame voorsien van buisligte wat 'n baie mooi effek gegee het.

Hierna gaan die besoeker weer die hoofsaal binne waar die uitstalrame in die vorm van 'n U gerangskik was. Die ruimte aan die binnekant van die twee bene van die U was gebruik vir 300 sitplekke waar persone kon sit wat na toesprake en praatjies geluister het. Baie opvallend by die ingang tot die hoofsaal, was die hoekie waar al die fraai kleuterboeke geplaas was. Die atmosfeer van 'n kindertuin is bewerkstellig deur 'n swartbord met 'n yslike groot hasie daarop geteken wat glimlag en sê: „Ek is in Sub A”. Verder was daar muurtekeninge en ander tekeninge deur kleuters self gemaak, en die ou klein tafeltjies en stoeltjies waarop die kleurige boekies geplaas was. Hoe lekker het die ou kleintjies nie rondgekuier tussen sulke mooi boekies nie! Stel u voor die verbaasde uitdrukkings op die kindergesiggies wanneer daar op die pensies van die praatboekies gedruk is en 'n muisie binne-in die boekies gepiep-piep het!

Die volgende aan die beurt was die kinderen jeugboeke. Watter aantrekkingskrag het hierdie boeke nie vir die jeug gehad nie! Hoe baie titels is hier nie neergeskryf deur entoesiastiese kinders nie! En meer dikwels ook die breë glimlag van herkenning van 'n bekende boek en die uitroep: „Jong, dis nou 'n mooi boek, het jy hom al gelees?”

Die Mooi Boek was vir menigeen 'n verrassing. Min het voorheen besef dat die boekebedryf in Suid-Afrika al soveel prag-boeke uitgegee het.

Die Afrikaanse vakliteratuur het gevolg met 'n afdeling *Vir die Vrou* waar baie tannies lustig rondgekuier het.

Die afdeling Engels is aangevoer met 'n vertoonkas vol manuskripte van verskeie Engelse skrywers, onder andere, S. G. Millin, Denys Reitz, Anthony Delius, Roy Campbell en Daphne Rooke. In die hoek was 'n treffende uitstalling van Percy Fitzpatrick se „Jock of the Bushveld” met verskeie van die oorspronklike illustrasies van die boek daaromheen gehang. Hierna volg die Engelse taal- en letterkunde en vakliteratuur.

Hebreeus, Yiddish en Duits het ook hulle plek volgestaan naas so baie Afrikaanse en Engelse boeke.

Hierna kon die ouer mense koerant lees. Ja, baie omies het weer die koerante van vergange se dae voor hulle gehad en vrou-lief moes noodgedwonge gaan rondkuier tussen die baie tydskrifte wat daar eenkant teen die muur uitgestal was.

Die klankfilm oor die Afrikaanse Taalbeweging naby die uitgang was natuurlik 'n uiters populêre item op die uitstalling en het ook besonder goeie aftrek geniet.

Voordat die besoeker die saal verlaat, het hy onthou dat hy op die galery van die hoofsaal so baie Bantoe-voorwerpe gesien het, en daar was eers gou ondersoek ingestel wat dit nou was. Die Bantoelektuur was uitgestal in 'n omgewing van Bantoe-handewerk — kralewerk, mandjiewerk, Bantoe-kledingstukke, die skildvel en assegaai van die Zoeloe, die stampblok en nog vele ander dinge, te veel om te onthou en op te noem. Dit was nou werklik 'n tipiese Bantoe-atmosfeer wat in hierdie lokaal geheers het, en as die besoeker nie mooi kon verstaan wat in die Bantoe-boeke geskrywe staan nie kon hy ten minste die keurige Bantoe-handewerk bewonder.

Ons het baie besoekers by die boeke-uitstalling gehad — duisende van hulle was kinders, maar dit kon ook nie anders nie, daar die Uniefees 'n fees vir jongmense was. Die uitstillingskomitee het besondere moeite gedoen om die hoërskoolkinders in georganiseerde groepe by die uitstalling te kry. Vir elke groep is 'n praatjie van ongeveer 20 minute gereël. Ons was baie gelukkig om

die volgende persone te kry om voor die kinders op te tree: dr. G. J. Beukes, P. J. Nienaber, F. I. J. van Rensburg, mnre. W. A. de Klerk, Victor Pohl, mej. E. Levy en mev. Vera Viljoen. Hierdie reëling was 'n baie groot sukses want dit was eenvoudig ongelooflik om te sien hoe groepe van meer as 300 kinders so deur die sprekers geboei word dat daar aan die einde van praatjies 'n luide spontane applous uitgebars het.

Vir die primêre leerlinge is twee geslaagde boekevoorstellingsaande gehou. Een aand vir Afrikaanssprekende primêre leerlinge en die ander vir Engelssprekende primêre leerlinge. Hierdie boekevoorstellings het getuig van oorspronklikheid. U kan u maklik voorstel met welke genoegdoening trotse ouers se gesigte gestraal het wanneer hulle kleingood op die verhoog verskyn het.

Met die amptelike opening van die uitstalling op 11 Mei, het proff. D. Hopwood en P. J. Nienaber opgetree as geleentheidssprekers. Die mooi kommentaar wat ons van die radio en die pers ontvang het na die amptelike opening, het voorwaar gedien as 'n stimulus om ander besoekers na die uitstalling te lok. Tydens die laaste week was die uitstalling dan ook druk besoek deur volwassenes uit alle volkslae. Ons was selfs vereer met besoeke van hoogwaardigheidsbekleërs onder andere dr. Granow, die Duitse Ambassadeur in Suid-Afrika; dr. Sommer, die Kultuur-attaché van die Duitse Regering; Sy Edele Min. J. J. Serfontein, minister van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap, wat tot groot vermaak van die omstanders gedeeltes uit „Klaas gezwindt en zijn paert” voorgedra het; Sy Edele M. Viljoen, adjunkminister van Arbeid en Mynwese; en ons geagte Goewerneur-generaal, Sy Eksellensie adv. C. R. Swart wat met soveel belangstelling en genot telkens gewys het op boeke wat deur persoonlike kennis van hom geskrywe is.

'n Geslaagde boeke-uitstalling is nou agter die rug en ons wil ons innige dank uitspreek teenoor almal wat so fluks daarmee gehelp het. Aan mn. Hennie Roux sê ons: „Baie dankie oom Hennie vir u bekwame leiding, onvermoeide ywer en boweal vir u vriendelikheid te alle tye.”

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SERVICES AND PROJECTS IN THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

by

S. J. KRITZINGER

Chief Government Librarian

THE BEST and most comprehensive review of recent bibliographical developments in Southern Africa will be found in the series of surveys by Mr. D. H. Varley, Chief Librarian, South African Library, Cape Town, which have been published in successive October numbers of *South African Libraries**. As, however, Mr. Varley was not in a position to refer more than casually to certain bibliographical projects in the government service, I wish to elaborate more fully on these.

PROVINCIAL LIBRARY SERVICES

These services cover the whole country. They were originally established to serve the outlying rural areas, which were not in a position to maintain suitable libraries. Smaller towns with a population below 10,000 could under certain conditions affiliate with them and borrow fairly large collections of books for a longer period than usual. In this manner a continual exchange of literature is assured. Books not available are either purchased or borrowed through the inter-library loan system, which is maintained by the State Library, Pretoria. Each of these Provincial Library Services compiles its own union card catalogue of all the books in the libraries which they serve.

- (a) *Transvaal*: Subject lists are constantly being compiled. Attempts are made to make them appear as attractive as possible. A *Handbook of routines and methods* was compiled in 1957; this was followed by an illustrated guide

to standardised furniture for the Transvaal town libraries (compiled by J. H. Vorster and H. F. G. Neethling); a subject-bibliography in Afrikaans, systematically arranged according to the Dewey Decimal Classification, 1958 and compiled by G. R. Morris, who is also responsible for *Reference books for public library use*, 1958, was also issued.

The Transvaal Education Department's Library Service for Schools also does a great deal to inculcate knowledge in the various schools of the Province. A book of note is *Book education* (E. G. Groenewald) and *Book guide* (a bibliography of selected books, issued regularly in supplements).

- (b) *Cape Province: The Cape Librarian* official monthly journal of the Cape Provincial Library Service — attempts to bind together the various affiliated libraries in the Province. This journal also publishes a monthly accession list. A *Handbook on reorganisation* — being a guide for town and village libraries — was issued in 1958. In 1959 a most useful bibliography on 16 mm. Films, available in the Cape Provincial Library Service, was published. Since then other useful bibliographical aids were made available. This organisation is compiling a comprehensive union catalogue on punched cards.
- (c) *Orange Free State: Free State Libraries*, a monthly journal issued in roneo'd form, appears regularly and

* See the article on pp. 49—55 below.

also contains a list of latest accessions. Subject lists of required books are issued, whenever required.

- (d) *Natal*: This Province issues the *Natal Provincial Library News* which also features *Books worthy of special mention*, as well as a roneo'd annexure of latest library accessions. A bibliographical tool of very great importance here and in the Orange Free State is the union card catalogue, which receives continual attention.

The publications mentioned are not exhaustive of what has been done in each of the Provinces, but should give an idea of the bibliographical aids which have and are still being made available in order to serve those who make use of them.

HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

The following are of note and are being made available to libraries wishing to acquire any of them:

- (a) *Index to the manuscript annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly*: 1910—1950: 3 volumes (1910—1930; 1931—1940; 1941—1950).
- (b) *Consolidated Index to the manuscript annexures and printed papers of the House of Assembly*: 1910—1960: This bibliography, which covers the complete period from Union, will be published during the year.
- (c) *Index of the printed annexures to the votes and proceedings of the House of Assembly*. (Annual).

In the past libraries experienced great difficulty when they had to refer to government bluebooks. The concession by the Parliamentary authorities to make their bibliographies available also to other libraries is therefore very greatly appreciated by all concerned.

GOVERNMENT PRINTER

A *Monthly list of official publications* is issued regularly and includes bluebooks,

select committee reports, statutes, handbooks, maps, special census reports and others. The weekly *Government Gazette* regularly lists the more important recent publications published by the Government Printer.

STATE LIBRARY SERVICES DIVISION

The Chief Librarian's function is to co-ordinate all the various government libraries. His office is occupied with the compilation of a union catalogue (on cards) of books and periodicals in all the constituent libraries. A *List of current periodicals in government departments* was published in 1952 and a revised edition appeared in 1958. In order to ensure uniformity of methods a guide containing instructions to all the state libraries (*Library organisation and administration*) was issued in 1959 with a revised edition appearing in 1960.

The Chief Librarian's office also serves as a *S.A. National Exchange Centre* and lists of duplicate material, received from overseas libraries and libraries in the country, are distributed or circulated amongst interested libraries. All the state departments submit to him their surplus publications. These are sorted out and listed. The lists are submitted to any library interested. Treasury recently agreed that publications not required by any of the government libraries could be donated to any other library. The office of the Chief Librarian is developing more and more into a central documentation centre — also for non-governmental libraries. A *list of English books for use in the departmental schools and institutions* appeared in 1959. Another bibliography of books and periodicals in the library field — being a record of such publications in all the government departments and administrations — is due to appear shortly.

WEATHER BUREAU

The following bibliographies have been and are still being prepared in agreement with the World Meteorological Organisation:

- (a) *Bibliography of regional meteorological literature of Southern Africa: 1486—1948*, vol. 1 (compiled by R. J. Venter);
- (b) Continuation of (a) as from 1948 onwards;
- (c) *Bibliography of regional meteorological literature*, vol. 2: Antarctica;
- (d) *Bibliography of regional meteorological literature*, vol. 3: Africa — in preparation;
- (e) *Bibliographical analysis sheets* (inventory lists);
- (f) *Catalogue cards* (annotated) of all meteorological articles in publications received by the library are regularly submitted to the union catalogue (science) which is being compiled by the C.S.I.R. — cards are also submitted to the Salisbury and Lourenço Marques meteorological offices.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

The following have been, or are in process of being compiled:

- (a) *Bibliography and subject-index of S.A. geology for 1957 and 1958*;
- (b) *Bibliography of literature on South African geology: 1936—1956* — arranged by authors. (This is a continuation of *Bibliography and subject-index to the literature of S.A. geology and mineral resources, 1921—1935*, by A. L. Hall);
- (c) *Subject-index of geological publications*, being subject indexes to the more important geological articles recently received in the Geological Survey library — primarily intended for the staff and not published.

DEPARTMENT OF COLOURED AFFAIRS

This is one of the new government departments. It has, however, always published a bibliography on the *Coloured people of S.A.* Supplements are regularly added thereto. The Department has also commenced with the compilation of an index to the works enumerated in the bibliography and supple-

ments, so as to indicate in alphabetical order the names of the authors, as well as the subject matter.

S.A. INFORMATION SERVICE

The following bibliographical projects have been undertaken:

- (a) *Books about South Africa* — a book-list compiled for use by the country's overseas offices (only books available at the time were included);
- (b) *South African panorama* — an index thereto has been compiled and is being kept up-to-date;
- (c) *Library news letter* — includes references to important periodical articles and new books.

The S.A. Information Service is responsible for the following publications:

- (a) *S.A. panorama*, monthly, 18/- p.a.;
- (b) *Digest of S.A. affairs*, fortnightly, gratis;
- (c) *S.A. quiz*, gratis.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The Central Agricultural Library, Pretoria is the largest of all the government departmental libraries. The following are two of the bibliographical services for scientists and research workers, as well as for farmer members:

- (a) *List of latest accessions* — a monthly list of recent publications added to the library;
- (b) *Subject lists* on agriculture and related topics. Most of this information has been extracted from the „Agricultural index” (H. W. Wilson Company) and is kept on cards or sheets with suitable references thereto.

The Department of Agriculture has no fewer than 15 specialized divisional libraries, amongst which are such well-known institutions as that of the Division of Veterinary Services, Onderstepoort, the Division of Botany, the Stellenbosch-Elsenburg College of Agriculture, as well as the two Agricul-

tural Research Institutions. The *Onderstepoort journal* is well-known the world over as an essential tool of reference in veterinary science.

The Department itself issues a monthly journal, *Farming in South Africa*, as well as the *Journal of agricultural science*, which is issued quarterly. A unique serial, well-illustrated, is *Flowering plants in South Africa*—issued by the Division of Botany. Many bulletins and science bulletins—most of which are obtainable free of charge or at nominal cost — are constantly published. Many of these have bibliographies of note within their printed pages. The Department recently published an extremely valuable book, *Farmers' handbook*, in 3 volumes. It contains a wealth of information on agriculture and related subjects.

DIVISION OF FISHERIES

The library assisted in the preparation of bibliographies and lists of references in the course of the scientific research of the Division. The results of this research are published from time to time in the *Investigational reports*. The library has formed three special collections, which are at present being catalogued, viz:

- (a) Collected reprints;
- (b) Marine expeditions reports; and
- (c) Fisheries legislation and the law of the sea.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND SCIENCE

The following publications for which the National Bureau of Educational and Social Research is responsible contain much valuable bibliographical data in the educational field:

- (a) *Journal of social research* — annual;
- (b) *Research review* — quarterly;
- (c) *Register of current research in the humanities* — annual.

The Union Observatory, Johannesburg brings out an annual *Circular*, as well as a fortnightly publication, *Time service bulletin*.

Archeological Survey issues rather irregularly, its *Archeological series*.

VARIOUS

The following publications — issued by the various departments — should also be mentioned, as they contain much useful information of a general or specialised nature:

- (a) *Ethnological publications*, irregular — issued by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development;
- (b) *Commerce and Industry*, monthly — issued by the Department of Commerce and Industry;
- (c) *Electro*, irregular — issued by the Chief Engineer's Section, Department of Posts and Telegraphs;
- (d) *Public works of S.A.*, issued monthly by the Department of Public Works;
- (e) *Commando*, monthly — Department of Defence;
- (f) *Census reports*, irregular — by the Bureau of Census and Statistics;
- (g) *Bantu*, published by the Department of Bantu Administration and Development;
- (h) *Annual reports* — published by every department.

PHOTOCOPYING

Various departments have recently acquired some of the most modern duplicating machines. Their use is as yet limited to each department, although some of the copied material find its way to the general public.

The Division of State Film Productions is, however, much better placed in respect of photocopying and microfilming of printed material. In view of the possible implications to commerce, the government is unlikely to agree to non-governmental institutions also deriving advantage from this service.

DIE NOODSAAKLIKHEID VAN LEES EN DIE BEVORDERING DAARVAN BY LEERLINGE*

deur

DR. J. L. DU PLOOY

*Inspekteur van Skole, Department van
Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap*

IN HIERDIE tegnologiese eeu waarin klank-apparate, televisie, die radio, die radiogram tegnies byna volmaak tot die menslike oor spreek, bestaan daar 'n wesentlike gevaar dat die hantering van die boek en die tydskrif al minder aandag geniet. Die volgende gegewens sal u moontlik alat dink en nadink.

Deur A. E. Betts in sy artikel, „Parents and teachers want to know about reading” (*Education*, vol. 78, Jan. 1959) word na aanleiding van 'n deurtastende ondersoek daarop gewys dat

(i) 17% van die volwassenes van die V.S.A. boeke lees. Dit is die land waar televisie reeds 'n magtige rol speel en waar kinders hulle ouers al vermoor het omdat laasgenoemdes hulle gehinder het toe hulle na hul geliefde helde en heldinne gesit en kyk of na hulle geluister het. Slegs 17%! Wat doen die ander 83% dan? Hulle hou nie van boeke nie, lees moontlik allerhande snert, hou van spele waar hulle as toeskouers teenwoordig is. Die ondersoek toon dat hulle liefs voor die televisie-apparate sit as om te lees. Hulle kyk en luister net d.w.s. hulle geestelike lewe gaan terug tot die konkreet-aanskoulike stadium, soos dié waarin die klein-kind of die skoolgaande kind in die beginstanderds verkeer.

(ii) Daarteenoor staan die persentasies in ander lande, nl. 31% in Kanada; 34% in Australië en 55% in Brittanje.

(iii) Kaapland: In 1957 was daar 59,669 lesers lede van die plattelandse biblioteek. Hulle het saam 1,906,210 boeke gelees of 'n gemiddelde van 31.9 per lid, d.w.s. 1 boek elke 11—12 dae van die jaar.

(iv) Transvaal: In 1958 het 26,529 lede van die plattelandse biblioteek gemiddeld 26.2 boeke elk gelees, d.w.s. 1 elke 14—15 dae.

Volgens die verslag van Betts staan die volwasse Brit dus bo aan die lys wat sy liefde vir die boek betref. Ongelukkig bestaan daar nie so 'n opgawe ten opsigte van die volwasse Suid-Afrikaner nie. As die boek waarop dan vanselfsprekend soveel klem in skole val, vir 17% (V.S.A.), 31% (Kanada), 34% (Australië) en 55% (Brittanje) betekenis het, dan is dit werklik meer as noodsaaklik dat herhaalde male lig op hierdie aspek van taalonderwys moet val. Ek wil verder konstateer dat die resultaat van onderwysstelsels wat so 'n treurige beeld van die geestelike lewe van sekere volkere vertoon — S.A. kan maar daaronder met die grootste sekerheid ingesluit word — voorwaar nie geslaag het in die grootste opvoedingsdoel nie.

Hierby wil ek voeg dat 'n ondersoek aan die Universiteit van Delaware aan die lig gebring het dat die studiemetodes wat aan universiteite gevolg word, 'n groot gevaar inhou vir ontspanningslees. Daar is gevind dat studente glad nie boeke vir ontspanningslees uitneem nie. Hulle konsentreer net op studieboeke, feite en nogmaals feite! Die universiteite dra dus weinig by tot die toekomstige tydverdrijf van 'n volk waar vaders en moeders die nodige voorbeeld op

* Opsomming van 'n toespraak gehou voor onderwyser-bibliotekaris in Pretoria.

die gebied van lees moet gee en wel lees as ontspanning. Hierdie ondersoek lê klem op die gevaar wat universitêre studie inhou.

Die skoolstelsels in drie lande, t.w. die V.S.A., Kanada en Australië, sowel as universitêre studie is nie juis daarop ingestel om liefde vir die boek tuis te bring nie. Maar laat ons ook kyk na die skole wat onder ons Departement ressorteer. Volgens die rapporte deur die taalinspekteurs die afgelope drie jare opgestel blyk dat ons leerlinge 'n gemiddelde van 7—8 boeke in die moeder- en van 4—6 in die tweede taal in 'n jaar lees. Wat die toestand in die provinsies is, kon ek nie vasstel nie. Ek glo dat dit daar nie veel beter kan wees nie, al stuur hulle op meer akademiese werk af as ons.

DIE NOODSAAKLIKHEID VAN LEES

Die mens as fisies-psigiese wese het verskillende behoeftes wat om versadiging en bevrediging vra. Ons ywer onverpoosd om vir die liggaamlike te sorg: voedsel en oefening, en as die liggaam siek is, word dit medies versterk. Die gewone arbeider sal op die vraag wat hy doen, antwoord: „Ek werk om te lewe.” Dit is waar: dit gaan om die liggaamlike voortbestaan. Die bedoeling is glad nie dat die siel of die gees daarby betrek word nie. Word gevra of hy baie lees, word geantwoord dat hy nie vir boeke lief is nie. Af en toe word nog 'n koerant gelees. Vir die siel word eintlik geen oefening of voedsel verskaf nie. Die persentasie wat ek vroeër gegee het, bevestig hierdie bewering. Daar is selfs talle mense wat sê dat hulle glad nie van lees hou nie. Hierdie mense luister na wat ander vir hulle meedeel omtrent wêreldgebeure. Hulle drink ander se menings omtrent sake in, sonder dat hulle ooit geleer het om 'n eie mening na aanleiding van die gelese stof te formuleer.

Die noodsaaklikheid van lees staan in verband met die ander deel van die mens, nl. sy gees wat dikwels nie na behore gevoed en versorg word nie.

Wil ons die leerlinge aan ons toevertrou harmonies laat ontwikkel, die liggaam naas die siel of gees, dan moet ons die fisies-

psigiese samestelling nie uit die oog verloor nie.

Hoe noodsaaklik lees in ander lande geag word, spreek uit die navorsingseenhede daaroor: Vanaf 1905—Julie 1924 was daar slegs 436 navorsingseenhede in al die lande. Vir die volgende 25 jaar na 1924, d.w.s. vanaf 1924—1949 het 2,356 eenhede bygekom, volgens die groot navorser oor lees, nl. Gray in sy *Summary of investigations relating to reading*. Gedurende die jaar eindigende 1950 is nog 98 eenhede toegevoeg. Daarna was die stroom ondersoekte geweldig groot en het die getal feitlik vertiendubbel.

Dan moet u in hierdie verband onthou dat al hierdie eenhede nie klem lê op leesbegrip nie — die eintlike saak waarom dit in lees behoort te gaan — maar op ander aspekte daarvan, nl. leessnelheid, leestegniek en die meganiese aspek daarvan. Hier te lande word omtrent niks op leesgebied gedoen nie.

Hier volg nou redes waarom lees noodsaaklik is. Die noodsaaklikheid lê, soos voor die handliggend is, ook in die doel daarvan opgesluit. Voordat ek dit gee, moet ek duidelik stel waarom dit in die leesproses werklik gaan:

(a) In 1914 al het Klapper dit reeds suiwer gestel: „Classroom reading must seek to develop in each child, first the ability to extract thought from the printed matter. All other aims such as pronunciation, expression, diction must be subordinated to reading for thought.”

Na hom het talle navorsers hierop klem gelê.

Nou kan u al dadelik sê dat dit nie noodsaaklik is om hierdie leesdoel te beklemtoon nie. My antwoord is dat dit heelwaarskynlik die rede is waarom maar gemiddeld 30—32% volwassenes in die wêreld boeke lees. Die ander vind dit moeilik om die gedagtes daaruit te haal. En is die ander rede nie dit dat leerlinge, studente en volwassenes nie presies weet wat 'n boek eintlik is nie?

Dit is noodsaaklik dat leerlinge, voordat hulle 'n boek begin bestudeer of lees, presies weet waarom dit alles gaan. Hulle moet weet dat 'n boek 'n ander manier is om mense wat gedistansieer is, met mekaar

geestelik in verbinding te stel, om sodoende mekaar te verryk, te stig, te laat ontspan, oplossings op probleme te bied, die donkerte te verdrywe of massas in opstand teen sekere wanpraktyke te bring.

Gedagte-abstraksie uit boeke is dus een van die belangrikste doeleindes en noodsaaklikhede in die leesproses.

(b) Nadat die leser se gedagtes deur die gelese boek geprikkel is, moet hy aan sy opgedane indrukke mondeling of skriftelik uiting gee. In die geval van leerlinge en studente moet hulle nie alleen die gedagtes van die skrywer daaruit kan haal nie, maar hulle vermoë moet beoefen word om mondeling en/of skriftelik instemmend of teëstemmend daaroor uit te wei. By ontstentenis hiervan bly die leesproses nie-produktief, wel nie juis passief in die letterlike sin van die woord nie. Lees van ander se gedagtes moet op die skoolbanke tot geestelike produktiwiteit dwing om waardevol te kan wees.

(c) Een van die noodsaaklikste doeleindes van lees vir leerlinge wat memoriseerwerk moet doen, vir studente wat op vakfeite ingestel is, vir die volwassene wat in sy kantoor, op die plaas, in die werkswinkel, in die fabriek, in die verskillende raadsale van die land waar gespannendheid in 'n mindere of 'n meerdere mate ondervind word is lees vir ontspanning. Die mens wat in die moderne masjieneu met al sy haas deur middel van die boek kano ntspan, sal sy kwale en bedruktheid van gees vergeet. Die klaskamer is seer seker nie die plek vir hierdie soort lees nie. Buite die klaskamer om is hieraan 'n vitale behoefte.

Ligte leesstof van die regte kaliber verryk die woordeskate, maar het niks te maak met intellektuele en esteties-waarderend lees nie. Hoe meer ontwikkelde die mens is, hoe meer lees hy met 'n spesiale doel.

LEES OM SPESIFIEKE INFORMASIE TE BEKOM

Onder 'n goeie demokratiese stelsel bestaan 'n gebiedende noodsaaklikheid dat werkers deeglik toegerus is. Die werker moet genoegsaam kennis omtrent sy spesifieke

ambag en beroep besit, kennis omtrent menslike verhoudinge; sy meerderes en sy minderes, kennis omtrent sy gelykes; kennis i.v.m. die doeltreffende uitvoering van die onderafdelings van 'n ambag of 'n beroep. Lees in verband met sodanige beroepe werk bevrugterend op die werker se gees in en kan dit verryk.

Op skool moet die leerlinge dus reeds onderrig word waar om die regte informasie betreffende hulle vakke en moontlik ook toekomstige beroepe te bekom.

Om informasie te bekom, is 'n kuns. Daar is momente wanneer kinders graag wil lees hoe om iets te doen. Dit vereis stadige en noukeurige lees. Op skool is daar sekere projekte; die uitleg van skoolgronde, tuine ens. Sekere projekte is van sodanige aard dat die leerlinge navorsing moet doen. Hulle moet talle tydskrifte raadpleeg, moontlik ook boeke oor die saak. Gaandeweg sal aantekeninge gemaak en gerangskik moet word. Die groot saak is dat 'n groep leerlinge doelvol in verband met 'n sekere projek besig gehou word. Die doeltreffendheid van die leesbegrip van elke individu in die klas sal bepalend vir die hoë of lae standaard van die projek wees.

DIE SKRYWE VAN VERSLAE

Iemand word gevra om lang verslae oor onderwerpe soos deur studiekomitees opgestel, na te gaan en om die hoofsaake daaruit te haal. Sakemanne het nie tyd om hierdie lang verslae noukeurig na te gaan nie. Daar moet iemand wees wat die hoofpunte kan saamvat en 'n oorsigtelike beeld daarvan kan gee. Daarom is dit noodsaaklik dat in die leesperiode onderrig gegee word in die uitleg van hoofsaake. Dit is 'n noodsaaklike en 'n praktiese vereiste.

DIE UITBOUING VAN BEGRIPPE

Dit is absoluut noodsaaklik dat begrippe deur middel van lees uitgebou word, d.w.s. hulle betekenisomvang moet al groter word. Dieselfde woord kan in verskillende betekenisse gebruik word. Die een betekenis is konkreet/letterlik en die ander een is abstrak/figuurlik.

Die tuisbrenging van die verskillende betekenisse van een en dieselfde woord is een van die allernoodsaaklikste funksies van die taalonderwyser. En dit is voorwaar 'n groot taak. Die woord se uiterlike vorm verander nie; sy gedaante en voorkoms bly dieselfde; maar sy inhoud word gewysig volgens die begrip van die gebruiker. Die begrip van die spreker of skrywer varieer volgens sy ervaring. Sy ervaring kon bewus of onbewus plaasgevind het. Waar dit onbewus verloop het, sonder opsetlike aandag, is die begrip swak gefundeer. Deur beperkte leesgebied word net sekere begrippe uitgebrei, soos in die geval van vakkennis. Deur uitgebreid en met doelbewustheid te lees, nl. om 'n mens se algemene kennis op verskillende gebiede te vergroot, sal noodwendig volg 'n verbreding en 'n verdieping van die begrip.

LEES IS NOODSAAKLIK OMDAT DIT STUDIE MOONTLIK MAAK

In hierdie verband ondervind leerlinge groot probleme. Die leesstof daarvoor is soms kompak geskrywe. Nuwe begrippe tree in 'n opeenstapelende aantal na mekaar op en die meeste daarvan is bepaald nie goed verduidelik nie, beide wat die beeld en die verbale vorm betref. Die voorgestelde onderwerpe is soms ver van die werklikheid af verwyder wat die kinders betref. Hulle wemel van abstraksie op 'n hoë vlak. Soms is die woordeskat tegnies van aard en bring semantiese probleme mee. Woorde word op so 'n wyse in sinne gebruik dat die betekenis daarvan moeilik in woordeboeke onderskei of nagespeur kan word. Om hulle te kan verstaan, moes al die moontlike betekenisse van elke woord onderrig gewees het. Hierdie soort lees is absoluut noodsaaklik en dui op die onmisbaarheid van die uitbouing van die leerlinge se woordeskat op skool. Die woordeskat sal voorsiening maak vir abstraksies, vir figuurlike taal en ongewone beskrywende woorde wat groot probleme oplewer.

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Die tuisbrenging van die verskillende betekenis van een en dieselfde woord is een van die allernoodsaaklikste funksies van die taalonderwyser. En dit is voorwaar 'n groot taak. Die woord se uiterlike vorm verander nie; sy gedaante en voorkoms bly dieselfde; maar sy inhoud word gewysig volgens die begrip van die gebruiker. Die begrip van die spreker of skrywer varieer volgens sy ervaring. Sy ervaring kon bewus of onbewus plaasgevind het. Waar dit onbewus verloop het, sonder opsetlike aandag, is die begrip swak gefundeer. Deur beperkte leesgebied word net sekere begrippe uitgebrei, soos in die geval van vakkennis. Deur uitgebreid en met doelbewustheid te lees, nl. om 'n mens se algemene kennis op verskillende gebiede te vergroot, sal noodwendig volg 'n verbreding en 'n verdieping van die begrip.

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en ontspanning vind wat weerhou word van diegene wie se leesvermoë op 'n lae vlak staan.

3. *Lees is basies vir alle geestelike ontwikkeling.*

Alle onderrigprogramme op skool, op enige plek in die wêreld sluit lees in. Dis fundamenteel en word universeel beoefen. As iemand sou faal om hierdie fundamentele kuns en tegniek te bemeester, sal sy hele verdere ontwikkeling daaronder ly. Van alle skoolvakke is lees die noodsaaklikste en die belangrikste, omdat as gevolg daarvan feite in alle ander vakke bemeester kan word.

Lees maak van die mens 'n volle mens soos ons dit reeds gestel het.

TOEPASSINGE

Die wetenskap en tegniek het met sodanige rasse skredes vooruitgegaan dat die nie-leser baie gou en heel maklik onnosel in sy toepassings van kennis beskou kan word, as hy hom nie op die hoogte van die nuutste wyses van aanpak daarvan stel nie, laat staan nog in die onderliggende beginsels toe te pas. Talle lesers wat prakties ingestel is, lees terwille van die wetenskaplike toepassing van die dinge deur hulleself, of deur dit innerlik toe te pas en uit te lewe. Waarvoor word per slot van rekening die Bybel en aanverwante boeke gelees? Hoofsaaklik om die onderliggende beginsels en die voorgeskrewe wette en reëls en lewenshoudings prakties toe te pas. As dit nie vir die praktiese toepassing en uitlewing daarvan was nie, sou hulle waardeloos wees.

GEVOEL VAN ONAFHANKLIKHEID

Lees ontwikkel die onafhanklikheidsin van die mens, die gevoel dat 'n mens iets

vir jouself kan naspeur, opspoor en bestudeer. Al gou lees die hoërskoolleerling hoe om sy probleme aan te pak. Sodra die skool die leerlinge daartoe gebring het dat hulle uitgebreide leesprogramme hulle onafhanklik van die onderwyser maak, onafhanklik van sy onmiddellike hulp, het dit 'n baie groot opvoedings- en onderwysdoel bereik. Ja, dan het dit werklik in sy grootste taak geslaag. Die goeie leser verg weinig aandag van die onderwyser, veral t.o.v. van die beheer van sy taal en sy vakkennis. Hy het eintlik net leiding nodig en die regte prikkeling. Dit bring onafhanklikheid van keuse mee in die aanname en verwerping van sake, omdat dit die leser al tot 'n eie oordeel gebring het. En 'n eie oordeel beteken 'n eie lewens- en wêreldbeskouing. En 'n eie lewens- en wêreldbeskouing beteken die waardering van alles wat gehoor en gelees word. En 'n waardering sluit in 'n skaal van waardes. En 'n waardebesef beteken dat die mens tussen goed en kwaad, tussen skoon en lelik, tussen waarheid en leuen kan onderskei.

Lees is 'n noodsaaklikheid omdat dit die leerling in staat stel om volgens eie leesvermoëns te vorder.

Die individualiteit van die leerling is op die spel. By die meeste leerlinge bestaan onbewus 'n vrees dat hy nie soos die ander leerlinge kan vorder nie, omdat hy swakker as sy maats kan lees. Dit bring uiteindelik minderwaardigheid mee. Hoeveel makliker sou dit nie wees nie as elke kind volgens sy eie leestempo en bevatlikheid daardie boeke kan lees wat hy kan verstaan en wat by sy aard en aanleg aanpas. Dit is die demokratiese weg en reg vir elke geskape mens. Dit laat die individu onder die besef lewe dat hy deur niemand en deur niks ter wêreld gebind is nie wanneer dit neerkom op sake wat by sy eie belangstelling en ontwikkeling aanpas.

(Word vervolg)

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL PROGRESS IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

1 July 1959 — 30 June 1960

by

D. H. VARLEY

Chief Librarian, South African Library

THE PRESENT review, which should be read in conjunction with its two predecessors,⁽¹⁾ is chiefly based on information derived from a questionnaire sent to the larger libraries and library services in the Union. The arrangement adopted follows that of the previous reviews.

Accounts of South African bibliographical progress have once again been sent to the Unesco Committee on Bibliography and Documentation for inclusion in their annual published reports, and in particular for incorporation in the ten-year progress report now being compiled on their behalf by Mr. R. L. Collison for publication later in 1960.

Probably the most important development to be recorded in the present report, and potentially the most significant, is the appointment by the Conference of the S.A. Library Association, at its Potchefstroom meeting in September/October 1959, of an Action Committee on Library Co-operation, consisting of five senior members of the profession under the Chairmanship of the President, Miss Elizabeth Taylor. Its chief task has been to investigate and report on practical methods of achieving the maximum use of present library resources in South Africa, and to present "concrete proposals" for the planning of a co-ordinated acquisitions policy, the building-up of basic and specialised collections, the provision of a Union Catalogue or catalogues, and, *inter alia*, the planning of effective bibliographical services, and to suggest ways and means of carrying these proposals out.

Faced with a task of forbidding dimensions, the Committee has collected data on several important aspects of the enquiry, and its findings and recommendations will be presented in the form of papers at the Association's Conference to be held in Bloemfontein in the last week of September, 1960. An enquiry of this nature, to have lasting value, must of course depend on far more intensive research and study than was physically possible for five librarians already fully occupied with other tasks, but it has at least been possible to indicate certain lines of development which must await further discussion by the profession as a whole. The Committee's recommendations may also, one hopes, bring home to those responsible for public policies, the realisation that if South Africa is to keep pace with modern developments, more generous provision of funds for bibliographical services must be forthcoming, just as the services themselves must be regarded as an indispensable national resource.

It is encouraging to note in two directions at least, an increasing awareness in Government circles of the importance and urgency of this type of activity. The formation of an Advisory Committee on Documentation to the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research is one such pointer; another is the establishment of the Afrika-Instituut in Pretoria, for the more intensive study of African affairs. A bibliographical programme is being formulated by this Institute, to be carried out in close collaboration with the Library of the University of South Africa. At the same time the formation of these two bodies serves to underline the urgent need for co-ordinating bibliographical

(1) D. H. Varley. Bibliographical achievement in Southern Africa, 1956-8 (*S.A. Libraries*, 26(2), 55-60, Oct. 1958) and Bibliographical developments in Southern Africa, 1958-9 (*S.A. Libraries*, 27(2), 58-64, Oct. 1959).

and documentation activities in South Africa so as to ensure the best use of the country's resources in these fields.

UNION CATALOGUES AND LISTS

(i) *National union catalogue of books.*

During the period under review an intensive investigation has been undertaken by the Action Committee on Library Co-operation and the State Library, into the desirability of there being one or more Union catalogues, the economics of compilation and publication, ways and means of improving the present facilities, and many cognate questions. The findings of the Committee and of the State Library will be embodied in papers presented to the Association's Conference at Bloemfontein in September, 1960, and will also deal with the inter-linked subject of inter-library loans. It is hoped to publish these papers and a record of subsequent discussions by Conference, in a forthcoming number of *S.A. Libraries*.

In the meantime the State Library, Pretoria, has continued to build up its Union Catalogue from cards contributed by participating libraries. The Union Catalogue of items in the libraries within the Government Service has also continued to expand under the direction of the Chief Librarian, State Library Services, Pretoria, whose office has once again served as the South African National Exchange Centre.

(ii) *Provincial union catalogues of books.*

The Cape Provincial Library Service expects to complete, early in 1961, a printed catalogue of the book holdings of the Service added to stock since November 1957. This will be an author, title and classified catalogue with a subject index in English and Afrikaans. When this work has been completed, it is proposed to plan the Union catalogue in four further stages: firstly, incorporating Provincial library holdings added to stock since September 1955; then, holdings added from the inception of the

Service to date (each printed catalogue superseding its predecessor), next, to produce a printed catalogue of the holdings of all libraries affiliated to the Service, showing locations; and fourthly, a finding-list of the non-fiction holdings of the nine large libraries in the Province which are not part of the Service. Once this has been printed, the entries will be edited for the issue of a Union Catalogue of the libraries of the Cape Province. The initial stage of the fourth project, that is, the photographing of the card catalogues of the non-Provincial libraries, is well advanced, and finding-list details are being transferred to punched cards for the next stage of the project.

The other three Provincial Library Services have continued to maintain union catalogues of the libraries within or affiliated to their services.

(iii) *Local union catalogues of books.*

The City Libraries, Cape Town, like other services with branch organization, have continued to build up a union catalogue of their total holdings. This has in turn been made available for incorporation in the Provincial Union Catalogue.

(iv) *Union catalogues of periodicals.*

Revision of Freer's *Catalogue of Union periodicals* continued during the period under review. Miss Elizabeth Hartmann, now Senior Lecturer on the staff of the Department of Library Science of the University of South Africa, Pretoria, is in charge of the Humanities section. The Science and Technology section is being revised under the direction of Miss Jean Greijbe of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, who reports that letter "A" is expected at the end of 1960, to be followed in letter-by-letter progress until 1962, when progressive revision will be undertaken. In view of the rapid expansion of South African resources in the scientific and technological field, the appearance of this Catalogue has become urgently desirable, and the decision to publish pro-

gressively, rather than wait for the completion of the whole work, is to be welcomed as a practical compromise.

(v) *Union catalogues of theses.*

After the major strides reported in our review for 1958-9, there is less to report in the current period; but it is encouraging to note that Mr. S. I. Malan has published the first supplement (for 1959) to his *Union catalogue of theses and dissertations accepted by South African universities, 1942-58*.⁽²⁾ In progress is a further compilation from Potchefstroom University: a record of *Abstracts*⁽³⁾ relating to its own theses for the years 1957-59 inclusive. Nothing further has been reported on the possible establishment of a central repository of academic theses on microfilm, as recommended by Mr. Malan.

(vi) *Union catalogue of Africana.*

In last year's review mention was made of a scheme for the compilation of a Union Catalogue of Africana "as a basis of a supplement to Mendelssohn's South African Bibliography". The Union Catalogue is, so to speak, a by-product of the Mendelssohn Revision project now being undertaken by the Trustees of the South African Public Library, to whom a three-year grant of £8,000 has been made available through the National Council for Educational and Social Research.

The history of this project is described in a recent article in the *Quarterly Bulletin of the South African Library*.⁽⁴⁾ Its object is to compile a supplement to the printed *Mendelssohn*, including items omitted from

that standard bibliography as well as items published up till 1925. Certain categories of material included by Mendelssohn are being excluded from the revision. An Advisory Committee was appointed in April, 1960, and work has begun with the appointment of a small research staff under the direction of the Chief Librarian of the S.A. Library. With the co-operation of the Library of Parliament and the University of Cape Town Libraries, the contents of the printed *Mendelssohn* are being photographed on to card-size paper to make a "master-file" into which photographic copies of the six volumes of typed *Additions* in the Parliamentary Library are also being filed. "Not in Mendelssohn" entries in participating libraries are being progressively photographed and interfiled, and the "master-file" checked against successive library catalogues.

The aim is not to compile a finding-list only, but as accurate as possible a bibliographical record, and the necessary editing will be undertaken as the scheme proceeds. It is estimated that even within the limits set by the Advisory Committee, at least 10,000 new items will be "picked up" from the South African Library alone, compared with the (approximately) 7,500 items in the original *Mendelssohn*, while many additional titles will be found in Africana libraries throughout the Union, and even in similar libraries overseas.

DIRECTORIES OF RESOURCES

In response to a request to the Branches of the S.A. Library Association, several directories of library and information resources were compiled during the year, complementary to the *Directory of Cape libraries within fifty miles of Cape Town* compiled by the Cape Branch in 1956. The Southern Transvaal Branch published from Johannesburg a *Directory of special libraries in the Southern Transvaal*,⁽⁵⁾ compiled by Mr. R. Musiker, and other directories were

⁽²⁾ S. I. Malan (samesteller). *Gesamentlike katalogus van proefskrifte en verhandelinge van Suid-Afrikaanse universiteite. Aanvulling nr. 1*, 1959. Potchefstroomse Universiteit vir C.H.O., 1960. 4s.

⁽³⁾ *Abstracts of theses and dissertations accepted for higher degrees in the Potchefstroom University for Christian Higher Education*, April 1957—March 1958, April 1958—March 1959. (In preparation.)

⁽⁴⁾ D. H. Varley. The revision of Mendelssohn's *South African Bibliography* (*Quarterly Bulletin of the S. African Library*, 14(4), 110-14, June, 1960).

⁽⁵⁾ *Directory of special libraries in the Southern Transvaal*, comp. by R. Musiker. Johannesburg, S.A. Library Association (S. Transvaal branch), 1960. 15 leaves. Free.

made for the Orange Free State⁽⁶⁾, Natal, and the Eastern Cape.

The Information and Special Services Department (Libraries Division) of the C.S.I.R. in Pretoria has in preparation directories of research organizations in South Africa, and of scientific and technical societies, journals and libraries, respectively.

CURRENT BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RESOURCES

(i) *Current national lists.*

Reference was made in last year's review to the appearance of *Africana Nova*, a quarterly bibliography of current works published in South Africa, by South Africans or about South Africa, based on the Copyright and Africana Collections at the South African Library, Cape Town.

Early in 1960 the State Library, Pretoria, decided to alter the form of their *Publications received in terms of the Copyright Act*, which had appeared monthly and been cumulated annually in author arrangement. This list has now been replaced by the *South African National Bibliography/Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Bibliografie*, of which the first annual volume, relating to 1959, appeared in July, 1960.* This volume, arranged in classified order with author and title index, includes sheet music and some Government publications, and is to be supplemented by quarterly lists similarly arranged, but also including new periodicals. The monthly lists have been discontinued. The new Bibliography, which is printed, is obtainable free of charge by "local libraries and institutions", and at a subscription of 20s. per year for the quarterly issues and annual cumulation (or by exchange) by libraries and institutions overseas.

The appearance of these two current lists, although they do not cover exactly the same ground, underlines the need for better co-ordination of bibliographical effort in South Africa, which is indeed one of the main

recommendations of the Action Committee referred to above. It should be added that consultations have already taken place between representatives of the two National libraries, and it is hoped that an allocation of bibliographical tasks acceptable to both institutions will be agreed upon in due course.

In the meantime the Natal Society Public Library at Pietermaritzburg and the G. A. Fichardt Public Library at Bloemfontein have continued to produce stencilled lists of material received by them in terms of the Copyright Act of 1916, as amended.

No further items in the *Grey Bibliographies* series were published by the South African Library in the period under review, but the *Bibliography of African bibliographies south of the Sahara* (Grey Bibliography no. 6, 1955) has been revised by Mr. A. M. Lewin Robinson, and it is hoped to publish this shortly.

(ii) *Subject and author bibliographies*

(a) *Student bibliographies.*

Subjects of bibliographies submitted to the examiners by students taking the Higher Certificate and Diploma Course in Librarianship at the University of Cape Town, as part-time requirement for the final Certificate, have included the following (those marked * have either been published in the University Library's *Bibliographies* series, or have been accepted for publication in due course): N. P. van Wyk Louw*, the Cape of Good Hope from Diaz to Bowler (pictorially represented); the Jewish contribution to the development of South Africa in the 19th century*, the Cape Press, 1856-8*; Zimbabwe culture (supplementing an earlier bibliography); Karakul sheep*; South African sculpture, 1910-59; Human virus and rickettsial diseases, 1947-57*; Ostrich and ostrich-farming*; University apartheid in South Africa*; the Bleek family; Bantu education in the Union, 1949-59*; Intelligence tests on non-Europeans; Constitutional developments in South Africa, 1949-59*; Tuberculosis in South Africa, 1953-59.

⁽⁶⁾ *Directory of Free State libraries*, comp. by A. J. Korkie. Bloemfontein, S.A. Library Association (O.F.S. branch), 1960. ii, 40 leaves.

* To be reviewed shortly.

At the University of Witwatersrand Library School students are also required to undertake a practical exercise of a bibliographical nature. One such project, completed within the period under review, but not yet published, was the indexing of the Cape journal *The State*.

(b) *Systematic bibliographic, buying and reading-lists.*

A number of libraries undertook the compilation and distribution of reading-lists, intended primarily for the use of their own readers. Thus the Cape Provincial Library Service produced in Rotaprint a *Booklist series* covering subjects as diverse as motoring, town architecture and town planning, Afrikaans prose and poetry and an attractive publication on Christmas displays. The Union Festival (1910-60) commemorated in May, 1960, produced a useful crop of subject lists, the Cape Provincial Library Service publishing reading-guides to botany, economic development, Afrikaans and English writing in South Africa and similar subjects. The Transvaal Provincial Library compiled reading-lists on photography, birds and architecture, and the City Libraries, Cape Town, a list on South African graphic art and a buying-list of English adult fiction, including standard authors.

Of particular South African interest were two lists published by the Johannesburg Public Library: *South Africa, a select bibliography*, and a *Tentative list of books and pamphlets on Southern Africa published in the United States and Canada*, compiled by Mr. E. A. Brett (iii, 48 p. Stencilled, available free of charge), which covered new ground.

A welcome revision of *Naslaanwerke. vir openbare biblioteekgebruik* / *Reference books for public library use*, undertaken by Mr. G. R. Morris, was published by the Transvaal Provincial Library earlier in 1960. The State Library again contributed a list of *Translated works published in the Union* for inclusion in Unesco's *Index translationum*, and the Witwatersrand University Library continued to supply a select bibliography of

works on the English language and literature published in South Africa, for inclusion in *English studies in Africa* and the *Annual bibliography of English language and literature*, respectively.

Something must also be said of *C.S.I.R. information*, which has been superseded by *C.S.I.R. library information and accessions* from vol. 1, no. 6, June, 1960. It now incorporates reproductions of five-by-three cards from the same duplimats as the catalogue cards themselves, so that readers can make whatever use of them is most convenient to their own filing systems.

CATALOGUES OF SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AND EXHIBITIONS

First mention must be given to the two catalogues prepared in connection with the Union Festival Book Exhibition organized in Bloemfontein from 9—31 May, 1960: *Die boek in Suid-Afrika* / *The book in South Africa* and *Bantoe Taal- en Letterkunde* / *Bantu Language and Literature*, described elsewhere in this issue by Mr. F. J. Potgieter. No-one who has had anything to do with the organization of an exhibition of this kind can have any illusions about the problems and difficulties involved, not least in the production of catalogues, and the second of these in particular fills an important gap in our bibliographical equipment.

From the Johannesburg Public Library two important philatelic items were published: a catalogue of the Library's philatelic collection,⁽⁷⁾ and a work intended to elucidate an exhibition held in the Library during October, 1959, but constituting a pioneer contribution to the terminology of stamp-collecting, not least in Afrikaans.⁽⁸⁾

Other "special collection" lists included two printed catalogues produced by the Cape Provincial Library Service: one of

⁽⁷⁾ *Catalogue of the philatelic collection*. Johannesburg, Public Library, 1960. x, 298 p. Stencilled. Free.

⁽⁸⁾ A. H. Smith, comp. *The language of stamp collecting: definitions for an exhibition of philatelic material illustrating collectors' terms*. . . . Johannesburg, Public Library, 1959. 199 p. Stencilled. Free. (In English & Afrikaans.)

the 16 mm. films available in their Service (with title and classified entries, supplemented in the *Cape Librarian*), and the other of *Kunsafdrukke/Art prints*: a bilingual, classified list, with an index of artists.

The State Library put out a classified list of U.S. Government publications added to the Smithsonian Collection during 1958, and a quarterly, mimeographed *Keurlys van nuwe Nederlandse boeke* based on the Library's Nederlands-Vlaamse Versameling.

The University of Stellenbosch reports work in progress on the catalogues of the Melt Brink Collection, and the Hugh Solomon Africana Collection at that Library.

INVENTORIES AND GUIDES TO MANUSCRIPT COLLECTIONS

Reference was made in last year's review to the work being done at the South African Library by Professor Leslie F. Casson (with the help of Mrs. Casson) on the mediaeval manuscripts in the Grey Collection. Two articles based on these researches have so far appeared in the *Quarterly Bulletin* of the Library, one on the provenance of some ninety of the manuscripts, whose earlier history Professor Casson was able to trace while in Europe in 1958-9,⁽⁹⁾ and the other on the "Sutton" Bible, a late thirteenth century work in the Collection. Other and equally scholarly articles have appeared in *Libri*, the international library journal, and in the *Book Collector*, so that Grey's perspicacity in depositing these rare and superb works of craftsmanship at "this remote corner of the Globe" (to quote a description of the Cape of only 25 years earlier) is beginning to reap its reward.

⁽⁹⁾ L. F. Casson. The mediaeval manuscripts of the Grey Collection in saleroom and bookshop (*Q.B.S.A. Library*, 14(1), 3-33, Sept. 1959). Also, The Sutton Bible in the Grey Collection (op. cit., 14 (2-3), 55-65, 86-96, Dec. 1959 & Mar. 1960), A Fourteenth century concordance to the Vulgate: MS. Grey 48 b 1 in the S.A. Public Library, Cape Town (*Libri*, 10(2), 111-128, 1960), and a note by N. R. Ker in *Notes and queries*, N.S. 7(8), p. 282, August 1960, on Sir George Grey's mediaeval manuscripts in South Africa.

In preparation for publication by the Van Riebeeck Society, whose headquarters are at the South African Library, Cape Town, was a volume based on correspondence in the J. X. Merriman Papers, 1870-90 in the Manuscripts Department of the Library, edited by Mrs. Phyllis Lewsen, in which many letters to and from Merriman are appearing for the first time.

The inventorying of the manuscript collections at the University of Cape Town Libraries has continued; particulars of new accessions are given in Mr. S. I. Malan's review of University library progress, printed in the July, 1960, number of *S.A. Libraries*.

INDEXES TO BOOKS AND PERIODICALS

Spurred on by the appeal made at the Potchefstroom Conference by Miss Anna H. Smith, now City Librarian of Johannesburg, for more and better South African indexes, librarians have shown greater activity in this field than for some years past. The Johannesburg Public Library itself has led the way. Apart from the *Index to South African periodicals*, now a "standard work", the Library has been busy with a detailed index to the facsimile edition of Donald Moodie's *The Record* which Balkema is expecting to publish in Cape Town, and work is in progress on an Index to *Cape Annexures*, the *Portrait Index* (now being edited for publication), an Index to obituaries in the journal *South Africa* (London); and to several books, including Godlonton and Irving's *Narrative of the Kaffir War of 1850-1*, Lindley's *Adamantia*, James Chapman's *Travels*, and J. Fraser's *Episodes of my life*.

The Transvaal Provincial Library is at work on an Index to Afrikaans short stories; the University of South Africa plans to index the first ten volumes of the journal *Lantern*, and an author and subject index to *Mousaion*, nos. 1-30. The University of Cape Town Libraries have compiled and duplicated an index to *Men of the Times* (Cape and Orange River Colony), and have stencilled an index to P. W. Laidler's *Growth and government of Cape Town*.

The need for a central information bureau on indexing projects is obvious: for lack of information, at least one Africana book is known to have been indexed twice.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

These fall into two categories: firstly, serial publications regularly issued. These comprise: from the South African Library, its *Quarterly Bulletin*, now in its fifteenth year of publication; and *Africana Nova*; from the State Library, the *S.A. National Bibliography* (quarterly, cumulated annually), and the *Keurlys van nuwe Nederlandse boeke*. The Johannesburg Public Library published the *Municipal Reference Library Bulletin* (monthly), and *Africana notes and news* was again published from the Africana Museum under the editorship of the City Librarian. From the University of South Africa, *Mousaion*; and from the Provincial systems, *Cape Librarian/Kaapse Biblioteke*, *Free State Libraries/Vrystaatse Biblioteke*, and *Natal Provincial Library News/Natal Provinsiale Biblioteeknuus*. The Transvaal Provincial Library published *Toneelnuus/Play news* and, in collaboration with the National Drama Library at Bloemfontein, the *Dramagids*. Finally, *South African Libraries* and the monthly *Newsletter* of the South African Library Association attempted to record library progress in Southern Africa, both being largely dependent on contributions from library colleagues whose urge to communicate, it must be confessed, with certain notable exceptions tends to need occasional stimulation!

Among the miscellanea of library publishing during 1959-60 must be recorded a *Handbook of library planning* published by the Cape Provincial Library Service, and brochures on *The function of the Library*

Committee, and *The use of mechanical aids in the Cape Provincial Library Service*. Rhodes University Library published *The flora of Albany and Bathurst . . .* comp. by A. R. H. Martin and A. R. A. Noel; while the Johannesburg Public Library put out Mr. E. A. Brett's *Cataloguing costs: report on an investigation carried out at the Johannesburg Public Library, May and June 1959*, which was the subject of discussion at the Potchefstroom Conference of the S.A. Library Association, 1959.

Lastly, the Association itself published the *Public Library Standards* evolved after much work and many meetings by the Standards Committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Th. Friis; and the South African Library published a "Christmas Book" in the shape of a facsimile reprint of Gysbert Hemmy's *Oratio de Promontorio Bonae Spei*,⁽¹⁰⁾ a Latin address delivered in Hamburg in 1761, and thought to be the first account of the Cape by a Cape-born writer. This was published with the collaboration of Professors K. D. White and G. S. Nienaber of the University of Natal, and in association with the Friends of the S.A. Public Library. No further volumes were published in the Willem Hiddingh series.

CONCLUSION

Once again I wish to thank those colleagues who supplied information on which the above review has been based. Any sins of omission or commission will be atoned for, to the best of the writer's ability, in the next of these progress reports.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Gysbert Hemmy. *Die Promontorio Bonae Spei, the Cape of Good Hope . . .* transl. and edited by K. D. White with additional notes by G. S. Nienaber and D. H. Varley. Cape Town, S.A. Public Library, 1959, x, 40 p. 10s. 6d.

PROVINSIALE BIBLIOTEEKONTWIKKELING, 1959—60

deur

D. L. EHLERS

VERGELYKENDE STATISTIEK

	<i>Kaap</i>	<i>Transvaal</i>	<i>Vrystaat</i>	<i>Natal</i>
Aanvang van diens	1951	1945	1950	1952
Aantal streke	18	8	3	3
Boekevoorraad	1,834,278	1,148,945	377,684	472,419
Aantal openbare biblioteke	152	82	68	31
Aantal dépôts	633	545	110	256
Sirkulasie van boeke	4,885,875	3,483,140	1,210,304	1,356,352
Ledetal	152,650	122,458	46,698	48,844
Plattelandse blanke bevolking (1951)	684,925	467,956	192,418	110,213

Kaapland

Teen die end van 1959 is 'n begin gemaak met die voorsiening van boeke aan skole en by die 633 dépôts is 231 blanke en 34 nie-blanke skoolbiblioteke ingesluit. Soos in die verlede reeds opgemerk is, het hierdie provinsie die mees uitgebreide diens vir nie-blankes in die land. Syfers in verband hiermee wat by bostaande statistiek ingesluit is, toon 'n ledetal van 31,131 en 'n boekesirkulasie van 539,919 by 126 dépôts.

Gedurende die jaar is 2,319 films vertoon aan 87,048 blanke volwassenes en 72,733 blanke kinders, terwyl 8,306 nie-blanke volwassenes en 29,494 nie-blanke kinders na 180 films kom kyk het. Reëlins is getref om vanaf 1960 kunsafdrukke en grammofoonplate aan die publiek uit te reik.

Biblioteekgeboue vir nie-blankes is reeds opgerig deur die stadsrade van Parow en Stellenbosch, en Goodwood en Somerset-Wes het reeds besluit om eersgenoemde twee se voorbeeld te volg.

Agt nie-blanke studente het met provinsiale beurse biblioteekwese aan die Universiteit van Kaapstad bestudeer. Vier opleidingskursusse vir plaaslike bibliotekarisse is gereël, een waarvan (die eerste van sy soort) vir nie-blankes was.

'n Reeks spellesings waarvoor die dienste van spelers van die N.T.O. verkry is, is

in 'n aantal biblioteke gehou en het volgens koerantberigte groot byval gevind.

Transvaal

'n Aanvang met die diens aan nie-blankes is gemaak. Vier dépôts vir nie-blankes is ingestel en die ledetal beloop reeds 277.

Die personeelposisie het aansienlik verbeter met die gevolg dat gereëelde voeling met die verskillende dienspunte behou kon word.

Nuwe of verbeterde biblioteekhuisvesting is verskaf op Ermelo, Klerksdorp, Lyttelton, Lichtenburg, Louis Trichardt en Sannieshof, terwyl nuwe biblioteekgeboue of -lokale in aanbou was op Bethal, Bronkhorstspuit, Messina, Naboomspruit en Witbank.

Besonder baie aandag word gegee aan uitstallings. Benewens 36 kleiner uitstallings oor 'n groot verskeidenheid onderwerpe op verskillende plekke, het die diens aktief deelgeneem aan die Afrikaanse taalfeeste op 16 dorpe. 'n Uitstalling van 128 foto's oor Mosambiek aangebied deur die koerant *Noticias* is deur bemiddeling van die Departement van Onderwys, Kuns en Wetenskap aan die diens geleen en op sewe plekke vertoon. 'n Uitsers leersame uitstalling oor die vreedsame aanwending van atoomkrag is deur die inligtingskantoor van die Ver-

enigde Koninkryk verskaf en saam met films op 13 plekke vertoon.

'n Nuwigheid wat gedurende die jaar ingevoer is, is 'n weeklikse reisende biblioteekdiens om die digbewoonde buitestedelike gebiede rondom Johannesburg te bedien. Die diens is met groot sukses bekroon en die ledetal beloop binne nege maande reeds 945 volwassenes en 821 kinders.

In Maart is 'n vierdaagse opleidingskursus vir plaaslike bibliotekarisse op Nelspruit gehou en deur 35 persone bygewoon. Afgesien van lesings oor biblioteekwerk, is die verrigtinge opgevolg met spellesings en filmvertonings.

Vrystaat

Verbeterde biblioteekhuisvesting is op Reitz en Vrede verskaf, terwyl 'n nuwe biblioteekgebou op Dewetsdorp in gebruik geneem is.

Net soos in Transvaal het die personeelposisie baie verbeter sodat vir die eerste keer in die tienjarige bestaan van die diens gerapporteer kan word dat alle poste op die diensstaat gevul is.

In die loop van die jaar is nuwe boekwaens in gebruik geneem en kon 'n gereelde diens weer in stand gehou word. Drie

biblioteke is heeltemal gereorganiseer, terwyl die werk by nog drie aan die gang was.

In samewerking met die Nasionale Dramabiblioteek in Bloemfontein word 'n gratis diens aan toneelverenigings en -groepe in die provinsie gelewer. Voor die diens ingestel is, was daar 18 toneelverenigings in die provinsie buite Bloemfontein; tot aan die einde van 1959 het hulle aangegroei tot 40.

Boekuitstallings is gehou op Warden, Zastron, Heilbron en Parys. Op laasgenoemde twee dorpe het dit saamgeval met die Afrikaanse taalfeste.

Natal

Hier is die diens gedurende die jaar verder uitgebrei en gekonsolideer. 'n Begin is gemaak met die verskaffing van boeke aan skoolbiblioteke net soos in Kaapland en 106 skole word reeds bedien.

Behalwe vier boekuitstallings op verskeie plekke, is toesprake deur personele van die diens op Scottburgh, Gingindhlovo, Harding, Winterton en Kwambonambi gehou. By die praatjies is meestal films vertoon wat van die Kaapse Biblioteekdiens geleen is.

DIE TOTIUS-STREEKBIBLIOTEEKGEBOU TE KLERKSDORP

TOE SY EDELE DIE ADMINISTRATEUR van Transvaal op Vrydag, 10 Junie 1960 die amptelike opening van die Klerksdorpse Streekbiblioteekgebou waargeneem het, het die Transvaalse Provinsiale Biblioteekdiens die blye dag belewe waarop al sy plattelandse streekbiblioteke in permanente geboue gehuisves word wat aan die Provinsiale Administrasie self behoort.

Vier van die Streekbiblioteke (Middelburg, Ermelo, Nelspruit en Klerksdorp) word in afsonderlike geboue gehuisves wat volgens dieselfde eenvoudige basiese plan opgerig is: motorhuise, stoorkamers, kantore en 'n ruim saal om as boekemagasin te dien. Die Pietersburgse streekbiblioteek vorm deel van die sentrale provinsiale gebou. Op Lichtenburg is 'n ou handwerk-

sentrum in 'n streekbiblioteek omskep. Dit is egter van so 'n aard dat dit maklik vergroot kan word om die nodige ruimte te verskaf.

Dit was 'n mooi gebaar van die Transvaalse Provinsiale Administrasie om die naam van 'n Suid-Afrikaanse skrywer wat in daardie gebied gewoon of gewerk het met elkeen van hierdie streekbiblioteke te verbind. So is die gebou op Middelburg vernoem na dr. Theo Wassenaar; dié op Ermelo na wyle Toon van den Heever; dié op Nelspruit na wyle G. R. von Wielligh en dié op Klerksdorp na wyle prof. J. D. du Toit.

Tydens 'n mooi funksie het Sy Edele dr. Wm. Nicol (namens die Raad van Advies insake die Transvaalse Provinsiale

Biblioteek) voor 'n uitgelese gehoor Sy Edele die Administrateur in 'n huldigingswoord formeel versoek om die gebou na Totius te vernoem. Dr. Nicol het o.m. verklaar:

„Die volk sal Totius egter nie in die eerste plek oor sy belletristiese produkte onthou nie, maar oor sy arbeid in verband met die vertaling van die Bybel in Afrikaans en, meer nog, sy Afrikaanse beryming van die Psalms. In honderde bedehuse en by duisende huisaltare word sy beryming gereeld gesing. Hierdie beryming is die trots van ons letterkunde. Totius se deeglike kennis van die oorspronklike taal stel ons in staat om elke gedagte van die digter weer te gee sonder om met eie beskou-

ings die versmaat aan te vul; sy digterlike aanvoeling vind woorde wat die diepste sin van die oorspronklike in suiwer Afrikaans vir ons vertolk, terwyl sy logiese begrippe die reëls mekaar so natuurlik laat volg dat sy poësie dikwels soos soetvloeiende prosa gelees kan word. Bowendien het sy musikale aanleg verseker dat singbare klinkers gekies word.

Meer as dié van enige ander Afrikaanse skrywer, leef die woorde van Totius letterlik op die lippe van die Afrikaanse volk. Ek het groot vrymoedigheid, U Edele, om u te versoek om sy naam aan hierdie nuwe streekbiblioteek te verbind.”

H. M. ROBINSON

TO CONTRIBUTORS AND SUBSCRIBERS

South African Libraries is the official organ of the South African Library Association. It is sent free of charge to members whose subscriptions are fully paid-up. The address of the Association's Hon. Secretary is: c/o Transvaal Provincial Library, 433, Pretorius Street, Pretoria, to whom all enquiries concerning subscriptions, exchanges and changes of address should be sent.

Editorial enquiries and contributions should be sent to the Hon. Editor, *South African Libraries*, c/o South African Public Library, Queen Victoria Street, Cape Town.

Advertisement rates are obtainable from the Hon. Business Manager, c/o S.A. Public Library, Cape Town.

Single copies of the journal are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary of the Association, and a limited number of back copies are still available from him. Price: per single copy, 7s. 6d., subscription to journal, 25s. per annum.

Articles not exceeding 2,500 words in length and written in either English or Afrikaans on any matters relating to libraries and librarianship, are cordially invited by the Hon. Editor.

Notes and news about library activities, re-

search projects, new buildings, notable gifts, new techniques and equipment, etc., are welcome.

Newspaper cuttings should be clearly marked with the name and date of the source.

Contributions which have appeared elsewhere should be marked accordingly, with an indication that permission to reprint has been granted.

The Association accepts no responsibility for opinions expressed in the journal by its contributors.

Copy should reach the Editor at least two months before publication, viz., 1st May for the July number, 1st August for the October number, 1st November for the January number, and 1st February for the April number.

Contributors are asked to note that manuscripts should be typed in double spacing with ample margins, preferably on one side of quarto paper (10 inches by 8). Manuscripts should be carefully revised before being submitted, as corrections in type are expensive.

Books and publications of library interest, including annual reports, booklists and publicity materials, are welcomed for review purposes.

DIE ORGANISASIE VAN WETENSKAPLIKE INLIGTING

deur

DR. F. J. DU TOIT*

EEN VAN DIE grootste energiebronne wat ons in Suid-Afrika skromelik verwaarloos, is die gebruik van wetenskaplike inligting. Baie min van ons nywerhede en handelsondernemings besef die waarde wat geput kan word uit die opgetekende ondervinding van ander. Selfs van ons grootste ondernemings hanteer die groot massa beskikbare inligting op 'n uiters ongeorganiseerde en ondoeltreffende manier. Dit lei tot groot skaalse duplikasie van werk wat reeds deur ander gedoen is, tot die voortgesette aanwending van metodes wat verouderd en onkonomies is, en tot onkunde omtrent moontlike nuwe oplossings van probleme.

Ek noem u enige syfers. Die Amerikaanse Departement van Verdediging, wat baie navorsingswerk aan privaat laboratoria uitgee, beraam dat van 30 tot 85 persent van hierdie werk vermorste tyd is omdat dit werk dupliseer wat reeds tevore gedoen is sonder dat inligting daarna daarvoor opgespoor is. Dit word bereken dat die Staat en nyweraars in Amerika elke jaar 'n verlies van een duisend miljoen dollars ly omdat beskikbare inligting nie behoorlik gebruik word nie. In Duitsland word minder as een derde van die aansoeke om patente toegestaan. Dit beteken dat meer as tweederdes van die Duitse tegniese en wetenskaplike navorsing aangewend word om dinge te ontdek of uit te vind wat reeds deur iemand anders ontdek of uitgevind is.

Aan die ander kant weet u natuurlik dat insuline deur Banting ontdek is bloot deur 'n behoorlike studie van die letterkunde oor die onderwerp.

Die vloed van wetenskaplike en tegniese inligting groei egter so vinnig dat die enkeling dit al moeiliker vind om op hoogte te bly selfs van wat op sy eie gespesialiseerde gebied gepubliseer word. Daar is beraam dat ongeveer 2,000,000 tegniese en wetenskaplike artikels per jaar verskyn, en dat hierdie getal teen 12% per jaar groei. So 'n getal is moeilik om te begryp. Ek neem dus liever die publikasie *Chemical Abstracts* as 'n voorbeeld. Hierdie blad het in 1957 net maar 101,000 artikels van die 2,000,000 opgesom. As 'n wetenskaplike 40 tale geken het, en die oorspronklike artikels gelees het teen 'n spoed van een elke 15 minute vir agt uur per dag, sou hy 12½ jaar nodig gehad het om hierdie 101,000 artikels te lees. Helaas het elke wetenskaplike en tegnoloog nog maar net 24 uur per dag waarin hy moet werk, leef, slaap en lees. Hy moet dus sy leesomvang meer en meer beperk. Wat ontstellend is, is dat baie wetenskaplikes glo dat die metode wat hy gebruik om sy leesstof te kies, bevredigend en doeltreffend is. Die syfers wat ek reeds genoem het, bewys intendeel dat baie moet verbyglip as een man alles probeer behartig.

Dit is 'n dringende probleem en veel navorsing daarvoor word oorsee gedoen. 'n Aanvaarde oplossing is dat binne elke onderneming die hantering van inligting opgedra word aan 'n inligtingsafdeling. In hierdie afdeling werk inligtingsdeskundiges wat hooggespesialiseerde tegnieke toepas om te sorg dat die beste, die nuutste en die volledigste inligting aan die amptenare en die werkers van die onderneming bekend gemaak word. Die behartiging en verspreiding van wetenskaplike inligting is vinnig besig om self die status van 'n vername wetenskaplike werksaamheid te verwerf. In

* Uittreksel uit 'n rede gelewer op 1 Julie 1960 voor die Jaarvergadering van die Suid-Afrikaanse Akademie vir Wetenskap en Kuns te Pretoria. Dr. du Toit is voorsitter van die direksies van Sasol en Foskor, en 'n direkteur van Yskor en ander maatskappye.

ons land heers egter 'n erbarmelike gebrek aan organisasie en aan kennis van die probleem.

Die Akademie kan hier waardevolle werk doen deur 'n studie te onderneem om vas te stel wat die spesifieke behoeftes van die Nywerheid, van die Staat, en van Navorsingsinrigtings is ten opsigte van opgeleide tegniese inligtingsdeskundiges. Bykomende besonderhede wat oor sulke beamptes verkry kan word, sluit in opleidingsvereistes en

-geriewe, spesifieke pligte, professionele status en standaarde, en salarisskale. So 'n ondersoek moet gevolg word deur die aanmoediging van ondernemings om inligting ten beste te gebruik. Dit kan ook lei tot die instelling van spesiale opleidingskursusse vir inligtingsdeskundiges, bv. aan bestaande biblioteekskole.

Optrede in hierdie verband is dringend nodig, want ons moet onthou dat geen mens se oordeel beter as sy inligting kan wees nie.

SOME NOTES ON LIBRARY FURNITURE

by

C. F. PRINS

As a manufacturer of library furniture I wish to mention the following points which should be kept in mind when it comes to the buying of this furniture.

1. *Standardisation*

Here I have in mind the standardising of design, measurements and finish. A great deal of work has already been done by the various Provincial Libraries in connection with measurements and utilisation to ensure the maximum of book space in the minimum floor space. Further advantages are that growing libraries can gradually acquire more furniture and be sure to maintain the same standard. It also makes for easier library planning. No doubt improvements can and will still be made in this particular field.

2. *Choice of materials*

It is generally acknowledged that for public libraries timber is the obvious choice because of its warm appearance and strength. Timber certainly makes a library look homely and inviting. Materials used

to-day are mainly darkish brown Sapele Mahogany which comes from Central or West Africa and if light coloured timber is preferred, oak or elm from Japan. There is unfortunately little choice in locally grown timber as our Pine is generally too soft and our Gum species are usually cut into narrow boards which are not altogether clean. Only the best-selected and kiln dried timber should be used to avoid subsequent warping and maintenance costs.

3. *Circulation desk*

As the circulation desk is the work centre of the library, careful thought should be given to the buying of the different units. Considerable time is spent behind the counter and often many readers have to be served in a short time. Librarians should bear in mind that it is easy for any manufacturer to add extra drawers or shelves to suit special requirements often at no or little extra cost. Although the initial cost will be slightly higher all units should have easy to clean and hard wearing tops like Panelite or Linoleum.

GENERAL

To come back briefly to the finish of the furniture it is important that all surfaces coming into contact with books should be as well finished as the outsides. In the long run this will save pounds on the maintenance of books.

In conclusion I wish to mention that it is advisable to plan and order well beforehand. This gives the manufacturer the opportunity to get acquainted with your requirements and to give you the best value for your money.

AFRIKAANSE LITERATUUR VAN DIE TWEEDE KWARTAAL, 1960

deur

D. L. EHLERS

LETTERKUNDE

Beukes, G. J. *Die vonkel in haar oë*. Van Schaik.

Volgens koerantberigte het hierdie klugspel waarmee die Nasionale Toneelorganisasie 'n landsreis onderneem het, heelwat byval gevind. Die tema van die stuk is onwettige jag, helaas geen onbekende in ons Afrikaanse toneelliteratuur nie. Sonder om snobisties te wees, moet ek eerlik erken dat baie van die grappe en kwinkslae darem vir my bra plat en grof voorkom.

Datei. *Ure met horings*. Tafelberg-uitgewers, 12/6.

Toe hierdie geestige reeks sketse oorspronklik in 'n tydskrif verskyn het, het ek dit terdeë geniet. Daarom betreur ek die heengaan op jeugdige leeftyd van P. C. J. Jordaan wat onder bostaande skuilnaam verrassende talent geopenbaar het veral in die rigting van die komiese. Die boekie is keurig uitgegee en bevat oulike illustrasies deur Katrine Harries.

Dekker, G. *Afrikaanse literatuurgeskiedenis*. Nasionale boekhandel, 35/-.

Dit is die vyfde omgewerkte en vermeerderde druk van hierdie bekende handboek sedert die eerste druk in 1935 verskyn het. Ek beskou hierdie werk nog steeds as die betroubaarste en mees gebalanseerde boek

oor die Afrikaanse letterkunde. Dit is egter jammer dat hierdie uitgawe nie heeltemal tot op datum bygewerk is nie, want werke wat sedert 1956 verskyn het, word nie behandel nie.

Du Plessis, I. D. *Versamelde prosa*. Nasionale boekhandel, 18/6.

Hierdie bundel bevat 'n keuse uit die skrywer se prosawerke, insluitende vyf verhale wat nog nie voorheen in boekvorm verskyn het nie. Die bloemlesing is saamgestel ter aandenking van die skrywer se sestigste verjaarsdag. As 'n mens bedink dat kortverhale van dié goeie gehalte in die dertiger en veertiger jare gereeld in Afrikaanse tydskrifte verskyn het en dit vergelyk met die kaf wat deesdae aan tydskriflesers opgedis word, stem dit jou tot pessimisme.

Schoeman, P. J. *„Insprong, kêrels!”* Nasionale boekhandel, 11/6.

Hierdie lewendige seunsverhaal is 'n vervolg op die skrywer se „Uitsprong, kêrels!” Die skrywer het 'n aansteeklike geesdrif vir die lewe in die vrye natuur tussen die onbedorwe natuurkinderen en die wild. Alhoewel dit miskien beskou moet word as 'n romantiese ontvlugting na 'n idilliese plattelandse lewe wat reeds grootliks verdwyn het, is dit nogtans onderhoudende jeuglektuur.

Serfontein, D. *Liefde in die kweperityd.* Tafelberg-uitgewers, 15/6.

Gewoonlik bespreek ek nie ligte liefdesverhale in hierdie rubriek nie. Hierdie een het egter dié verdienste dat dit nie oorloop van trane en sugte nie. Ek het selfs gedink dat dit 'n gawe, ongekunstelde verhaal is. Dit begin dan ook heel belowend met frisse, natuurlike taal, maar kort-kort verval die skryfster in aaklige hoogdrawendhede wat die atmosfeer heeltemal bederf. Sommer op die eerste bladsy word die doodnatuurlike „'n mens moet 'n vrou hê” opgevolg met so 'n onding van 'n sin: „Dit is mos juis wat hy besig is om nou te bewerkstellig.”

Steyn, F. *Die wêreld wat was.* Nasionale boekhandel, 15/6.

Net soos in die geval van P. J. Schoeman hierbo, spreek daar ook 'n hartstogtelike verlange na die ongerepte natuur uit hierdie boek. Die skrywer vertel met aanvoelbare genot van geurende braaivleis wat sis op die rooi kole, van die avontuur van die jag en die wild. En dit alles word lossies saamge-weef om die beminlike figuur van Jan Blom wie se plaas die hele Laeveld was.

LEWENSBEKRYWINGS

Pretorius, G. *Man van die daad: 'n biografie van Bruckner de Villiers.* H.A.U.M.

Mnr. De Villiers was 'n bekende sakeman en politikus gedurende die eerste helfte van hierdie eeu. Hy was 18 jaar lank volksraads-lid en 10 jaar lank senator in die Unie-Parlement. Sy verbintenis met sy swaer, wyle mnr. Jannie Marais, het hom in staat gestel om groot dienste te bewys aan die Universiteit van Stellenbosch. Die boek bevat ook 'n paar interessante gegewens aangaande die loopbaan van Jannie Marais. Dit is jammer dat daar nog nie 'n volledige biografie oor die lewe van hierdie merkwaardige man verskyn het nie. Net soos die loopbaan van Bruckner de Villiers, is die boek lewendig en interessant.

Van Rensburg, A. P. *Hannibal, held van die Alpe.* Nasionale boekhandel, 9/6.

In die wêreldgeskiedenis sal die verhaal

van Karthago wat onder leiding van sy beroemde generaal, Hannibal, die magtige Romeinse ryk aangedurf het, steeds een van die aangrypendste episodes bly. Hierdie boek vertel op informele verhaaltrant van die lewe van Hannibal. Dit is so eenvoudig geskryf dat kinders dit ook maklik kan lees.

GESKIEDENIS

Barry, A. *Ons Japie.* Afrikaanse pers.

Dit is die dagboek wat die jeugdige Anna Barry, die dogter van 'n Vrystaatse Boer, gedurende die Anglo-Boereoorlog gehou het. Die boek is opgedra aan haar broer, Japie, wat as sewentienjarige krygsgevangene op Ceylon oorlede is. Vir iemand wat in die oorlog belangstel, sal dit interessant wees om te lees hoe die lewe van 'n Boeregesin van dag tot dag verloop het gedurende die jare van ontwrigting en ontsteltenis.

Marais, B. J. *Die kerk deur die eeue.* N.G. kerk-uitgewers, 14/6.

Dit is nie 'n formele handboek oor die geskiedenis van die Christelike kerk nie. Slegs belangrike hoogtepunte uit die geskiedenis word op interessante wyse aangebied sodat die gewone leser die boek uiters lesenswaardig sal vind.

Van Jaarsveld, F. A. en Rademeyer, I. J. *Teorie en metodiek van geskiedenis-onderrig.* Voortrekkerpers.

Alhoewel dit 'n handboek is wat bedoel is vir geskiedenisonderwysers, bevat die eerste deel daarvan 'n handige opsomming van geskiedkundige navorsingsmetodes en van die verskillende geskiedenisfilosofieë wat deur die eeue deur verskillende geleerdes verkondig is. Enigeen wat dus in die aard van geskiedenis belangstel, sal hierdie boek met vrug kan lees.

SOSIALE WETENSKAPPE

Cilliers, S. P. *Gesonde gesinsbou.* Stellenbosch, Universiteitsuitgewers.

Anders as in ander onlangse boeke waarin die gesin in uiters pessimistiese gees benader is, handel hierdie boek op besadigde

en gebalanseerde wyse oor die funksie van die gesin in die moderne samelewing. Die skrywer toon aan dat die gesin nog steeds 'n waardevolle funksie kan vervul alhoewel omstandighede baie verander het in ons tyd.

Franszen, D. G. en Reynders, H. J. J. *Die ekonomiese lewe van Suid-Afrika*. Van Schaik.

Dit is 'n baie handige naslaanwerk waaruit talle vrae beantwoord kan word en daarby is dit geskryf deur gesaghebbendes. Dit bevat gegewens oor staatsuitgawes, volksinkome, nasionale produksie, betalingsbalans, in- en uitvoersyfers ens. sedert 1910 tot 1958. Die verskillende ekonomiese begrippe word in duidelike taal uiteengesit.

Lambrechts, H. C. en Theron, E. *Vroue-volksdiens*. H.A.U.M., 15/9.

Niemand wat iets van welsynswerk in ons land af weet, het seker nog nie van die A.C.V.V. gehoor nie. Dat die Afrikaanse Christelike vrouevereniging die afgelope vyftig jaar reeds berge versit het om hul minderbevoorregte volksgenote op te hef, spreek duidelik uit die bladsye van hierdie boek. Die vereniging het hom ook met sukses beywer vir die instelling van 'n departement van volkswelsyn deur die Unieregering. Portrette van vroue wat 'n leidende aandeel in die werksaamhede van die A.C.V.V. gespeel het, verskyn in die boek.

Steyn, D. G. *Die Suid-Afrikaanse gevangeniswese*. Unie-boekhandel.

Baie lesers wat, net soos ek, gelukkig nog nie met die binnekant van 'n tronk kennis gemaak het nie, sal seker wonder wat daar aangaan. Hulle sal die antwoord vind in hierdie boek wat 'n deeglike kritiese studie van ons gevangeniswese is en ook nie skroom om hier en daar verbeterings aan die hand te doen nie. Saam met prof. H. J. Venter se werk oor die geskiedenis van die gevangeniswese in Suid-Afrika, vorm dit 'n gesaghebbende bron van inligting oor dié onderwerp. Die uitgewers verdien lof vir die keurige tegniese afwerking van die boek.

RUGBY

Craven, D. *Oubaas Mark*. Afrikaanse pers.

Elke rugbygeesdriftige sal dadelik weet dat hierdie boek oor mnr. A. F. Markötter, beroemde rugbyafrigter en Suid-Afrikaanse keurder, handel. Hy het reeds gedurende sy leeftyd 'n legende geword. Dit is nie 'n formele biografie nie, maar meestal herinneringe en anekdotes wat deur mense wat die oubaas geken het, aan die skrywer meege-deel is om sy karaktertrekke te illustreer. Dit is juis die groot aantal staaltjies, sommige waarvan kostelik is, wat die boek so interessant maak.

Potgieter, L. B. *Springbok-rugbyprestasies*. Voortrekkerpers.

Hierdie boekie bevat die name van spelers van internasionale spanne wat Suid-Afrika besoek het asook van Suid-Afrikaanse spanne wat in die buiteland getoer het van 1893 tot 1958. Die beskrywings van die belangrikste wedstryde is uiters beknop en die portrette wat in die boek voorkom, het net betrekking op spelers van die afgelope 15 jaar. As leesboek het dit dus nie veel om die lyf nie en sy waarde is veral geleë in sy samevatting van die tellings en name van spelers in een band.

VERTALING

Boileau, P. en Narcejac, T. *Die gevangene*. Human & Rousseau, 9/-.

Dit is die tweede uitgawe in die uitgewers se *Billikboeke* waarvan ek die eerste in ons vorige uitgawe bespreek het. Hierdie skrywerspaar het reeds naam gemaak as knap skrywers van sielkundige spanningsverhale, alhoewel hulle nog nie die groot Georges Simenon kan ewenaar nie. Hul verhale bied gewoonlik uitstekende ontspanning vir volwassenes en dit is ook met hierdie een die geval alhoewel dit uiters morbied eindig.

Wittmer, M. *Posbus Floreana*. H.A.U.M.

Floreana is 'n klein eilandjie in die Galapagos-groep wat net suid van die ewenaar sowat seshonderd myl wes van Ecuador lê.

Daarheen het die Duitse familie Wittmer in 1932 gegaan toe daar net nog twee ander mense, 'n Duitse dokter en sy gesellin, op die eiland was. Die skryfster se wedervaringe in die ongerepte natuur lees byna soos die

avonture van Robinson Crusoe en haar boek maak dus buitengewoon interessante leesstof uit. Van hierdie soort boeke het ons baie in Afrikaans nodig. Die vertaling uit die Duits is gedoen deur J. J. Human.

SOME RECENT SOUTH AFRICAN BOOKS IN ENGLISH

by

J. C. QUINTON

ANTHROPOLOGY

Dart, R. A. *Africa's place in the emergence of civilization.* South African broadcasting corporation.

The title of this booklet is somewhat misleading, since it is essentially an outline cultural-anthropological history of early man, with a much wider geographical field of reference than Africa, in which the theory is advanced that civilization came about through man's response to fishing. Professor Dart, an eminent authority on his subject and former Professor of Anatomy at the Witwatersrand University, needs no introduction to South African readers. What he has to say, whether it be fact or theory, is always of absorbing interest and well written. The work inaugurates the series of Van Riebeeck lectures which are to be delivered in alternate years in English and Afrikaans by speakers who have made outstanding contributions to the cultural, scientific, social or economic life of the Union.

ART

Rosenthal, E. *Heinrich Egersdörfer: an old-time sketch book.* Nasionale boekhandel.

A varied selection of sketches representing scenes from daily life, mostly in the Cape Peninsula and the Transvaal, by a German artist who lived in South Africa, mainly in Cape Town, in the eighties of last century and again from 1895 to 1910. Each sketch

is accompanied by a short descriptive commentary in English and Afrikaans supplied by the compiler, and there is in addition an introduction in both languages. The charm of this artist's work consists in the accurate attention to detail applied in his portrayal of the scenes, incidents, human types and animals that made up daily life toward the end of the nineteenth century. Mr. Rosenthal has done a good service in producing this little book.

DESCRIPTION

Allighan, G. *Curtain-up on South Africa: presenting a national drama.* Purnell and sons.

There is seemingly no end to the flow of books on South Africa. But at least it is a relief to learn that this former Fleet Street journalist is no mere "dropperin" of the sort who, no matter how sincere or how fair their judgments may be, often get their facts and figures irritatingly wrong. Mr. Allighan has had thirty years' experience as a newspaperman, has held top editorial positions on British and North American newspapers and has worked as a journalist in South Africa since 1947. His style is full of punch, though somewhat breathless. There is the unmistakable journalistic stamp in the hurried pace of the prose, in his use of adjectives and in the not too tidy syntax, but for all that the book is a distinct improvement on the average of its kind. There

is more detailed comment and observation, and obviously more evidence of the author's knowledge and experience of what he is talking about.

EDUCATION

Thompson, Doris Vera. *Kingsmead: the first twenty-five years.* Morford & Field (printers).

The founder and first headmistress of Kingsmead High School for Girls in Johannesburg tells its story in considerable detail. Since this work will mainly be of interest to persons associated with the school, it is sufficient to say here that the main impression gained is of the writer's sincerity and spirit of dedication to the school. A curious omission is that it is nowhere stated in so many words that the school is in Johannesburg, a fact which the reader who does not already know it has to infer.

GENEALOGY

De Villiers, D. P. *De Villiers family.* Nasionale boekhandel.

The work is firstly dedicated to Miss Winifred T. de Villiers of Sir Lowry's Pass, Somerset West, the great-great-great-granddaughter of Pierre de Villiers and Elizabeth Taillefer, Huguenots from La Rochelle and Chateau Thierry in France. It is further dedicated to the De Villiers family, to all Huguenot descendants and all South Africans "who share our common heritage". The thoroughness with which the job was tackled is certainly impressive — it is the result of forty years' research — and the Cape Times printers are to be praised for a fine example of bookwork, even though the print is rather small. There can be little doubt that the contents, supported by massive addenda consisting of genealogical records taken from C. C. de Villiers's *Geslacht-register der Oude Kaapsche Familien*, will prove, as the author hopes, of wider than local interest, since this is in fact an outline of eight centuries of De Villiers family history. It is a pity there is no index, but the author has given an explanation for this omission.

LAW

Duncan, P. *Sotho laws and customs: a handbook based on decided cases in Basutoland, together with the laws of Lerotholi.* Oxford univ. press.

Mr. Duncan, who was one-time Judicial Commissioner in Basutoland, presents a general study on Sesotho customary law, the first since Alfred Sekese's *Mekhoa le Maele a Basotho*. It consists of a collection and analysis of judgments of the Judicial Commissioner's Courts as they affect the customary law of the Basuto, with reference to the court position as it stood before the adoption of the new court in 1960. Furthermore, it has been written as a companion to the laws of Lerotholi, a former Paramount Chief who had instructed the Basutoland Council (established 1903) to pass certain laws, in particular that of the succession of chieftainship, which have from time to time been amended until as recently as 1955. The work has been sponsored by the Basutoland government.

LITERATURE

Delius, A. *The fall: a play about Rhodes.* Human & Rousseau.

Already firmly established as poet, prose writer and satirist, Mr. Delius has now applied his versatile talents to the art of play-writing, and this, his first effort in that direction, was selected as the English festival play for production by the National Theatre Organisation at the Union Festival in Bloemfontein. The author's intention is apparently to show Rhodes as neither saint nor scoundrel, but as he really was, without frills. The text reads easily throughout, whether the dialogue be straightforward and topical, laced with sly humour or serious and reflective. The main impression left is of competence in construction combined with the unmistakable mark of literary ability in the writing. The characters include Rhodes, Flora Shaw, Olive Schreiner, J. H. Hofmeyr, Dr. Jameson and a Member of the Legislative Assembly. The period is about six years before Rhodes's death.

Parker, J. M. *Three twentieth century Portuguese poets.* Witwatersrand university press.

A lecture delivered at the University of the Witwatersrand, September, 1959, by the senior lecturer in Portuguese at the University College of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The object was to introduce what Mr. Parker considers to be some of the best modern Portuguese poetry, and since the lecture was more in the nature of a poetry reading with explanatory matter, intended for an audience mostly unversed in Portuguese, the poems quoted have all been translated. A list appears on page 43 of works which contain the originals. Representative works of three poets who belong to two modern literary movements were selected. The earlier movement *Orpheu* is represented by Fernando Pessoa and Marco de Sá-Carneiro; the later, *Presenca*, by José Régio.

Smith, Margaret Alison. *A box of beads and Zimbabwe dream.* Mafeking mail.

The writer, who despite advanced years runs a business office in Francistown, Bechuanaland, and acts as newspaper correspondent from that centre, belongs to the country's tough pioneering womenfolk. Hence, perhaps, the wholesome self-criticism and diffidence that restrained her all this time from publishing her verses. Yet Mrs. Smith has a gift for lyrical expression and a fine sense of rhythm. There are fine passages in *Zimbabwe*, while a few of the shorter lyrics have simplicity and directness. On the debit side there are rough passages — touches of unleavened sentimentality, didacticism, crude lapses in the choice of words and — that abiding iniquity of lesser South African writers — too many clichés!

POLITICS

Krüger, D. W. *South African parties and policies, 1910—1960.* Human & Rousseau.

A selection of speeches and statements by South African political leaders, and the texts of party programmes since Union. The docu-

ments are grouped in six sections, four of which deal with the two major South African issues: the constitutional position, particularly in relation to Britain and the Commonwealth, and the racial question. In his introduction Professor Krüger sketches the background against which the documents must be studied, while the documents themselves are so arranged as to enable the reader easily to follow the line of development in South African political thought. This promises to be a most valuable reference book.

South African bureau of racial affairs.

South Africa in the African continent: papers read at the tenth annual conference of the South African bureau of racial affairs. SABRA.

These six addresses deal mainly with the social, political and economic factors which under the relations between the emerging states of Africa — particularly those south of the Sahara — the world at large and the Union. The opening address by the Minister of External Affairs is entitled *The Union and the Emergent States of Africa*. An important addition to the country's political literature, particularly at the present time.

Spottiswoode, Hildegard, comp. *South Africa: the road ahead.* Timmins.

This highly interesting symposium of articles reflects the views of eighteen prominent South Africans, representing different walks of life, on matters of immediate political concern. Here are thrown together views as divergent as those of Professor J. H. Coetzee on nationalism and the future of South Africa, and those of ex-Chief Albert Luthuli on the effect of minority rule on non-whites. Practically every existing political attitude or conviction of importance in South Africa is represented within these covers, a juxtaposition which is surely to be commended. There is an introduction by the Hon. H. A. Fagan.

SOCIOLOGY

Pollak, Hansi. *Social development since Union.* South African institute of race relations.

A survey of social evolution in South Africa, sketched against the background of the country's economic and political development. The author states with regret that owing to the limitations inherent in so short a paper, her survey of the organic social process had necessarily to be selective rather than comprehensive or holistic. One can sympathize with this sense of frustration, but at the same time congratulate her on having achieved so much within the set limits, since she has succeeded in crowding into 34 pages a scholarly text crammed with statistical tables and figures. Even on the very last page appears a useful summary of up-to-date totals of expenditure on Welfare, Health, Education and National Housing.

CORRESPONDENCE

The South African Institute of
International Affairs

Jan Smuts House, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg

13 September, 1960.

The Editor,
South African Libraries.

Sir,

May I be permitted to make a small correction to Mr. Malan's article on *University library progress July 1958—December, 1959*, which appeared in the July, 1960, issue of *South African Libraries*?

On p. 20, col. 2, Mr. Malan stated that "In December 1958 the Library of the *South African Institute of International Affairs*, consisting of 450 books and 45 volumes of periodicals, was received on deposit in the Library of the University of Cape Town." The position is that the Library of the University of Cape Town received on deposit only the books and volumes of periodicals which were in the *Cape Town branch* of the

South African Institute of International Affairs. The main library of the Institute is housed in Jan Smuts House, the Institute's new headquarters which is situated in the grounds of the University of the Witwatersrand. In Jan Smuts House there are at present some 2,000 books and more than 700 volumes of periodicals.

Yours truly,

(Miss) C. D. SAUL.

Librarian, African Library.

UNESCO BULLETIN FOR LIBRARIES

"The *Unesco Bulletin for Libraries* is now published at two-monthly intervals instead of eight times a year. This change makes it possible for the size of each annual volume to be increased and the contents improved without increasing the subscription rates. This year the *Bulletin* will include a greater number of authoritative articles on current library and documentation problems of international interest, plans and photographs of new library buildings, and digests of the reports of various studies and experiments in the field of librarianship and related activities commissioned by Unesco — for example, a survey of possible alternatives to the scientific periodical by Ralph H. Phelps and John P. Herling, of the Engineering Societies Library, New York, which appears in the March-April issue; other issues will include an article on libraries in South Asia by Frank M. Gardner, Borough Librarian, Luton (U.K.), studies of the present position of the Universal Decimal Classification by Barbara Kyle, Social Sciences Documentation, London, and B. C. Vickery, Imperial Chemical Industries, London, a short manual on the efficient organization and management of documentary reproduction services by F. Donker Duyvis, The Hague, etc. Also, as in the past, the *Bulletin* will continue to include descriptive articles on library activities in rapidly developing countries.

The annual subscription to the *Bulletin* is \$3.50, 17s. 6d., 10 NF (single copies: \$0.70, 3s. 6d., 2 NF) or the equivalent in local currency."

BOEKRESENSIES / BOOK REVIEWS

Forbes, R. J. *Cultuurgeschiedenis van Wetenschap en techniek*. Den Haag. Universiteit voor Zelfstudie, s.j.

Dr. Forbes is 'n ingenieur wat tans hoogleraar in die Fakulteit van suiwer en toegepaste wetenskappe aan die Universiteit van Amsterdam is. Hy is die skrywer van 'n aansienlike aantal publikasies oor die geskiedenis van wetenskap en tegniek en is veral bekend as outeur van die groot handboek in vier bande, *Studies in Ancient Technology*, Leiden, 1955/56, terwyl hy met Singer, Holmyard en Hall saamgewerk het aan die gesaghebbende Oxfordse Uitgawe *A history of technology* (5bde, 1955-1958).

Hierdie Nederlandse werk is 'n samevatting van resultate van 'n studie wat oor 'n lang periode gestrek het. In nagenoeg vyf honderd bladsye skets hy die geskiedenis van die mens se denke oor die natuur en van die uitvindinge waarmee hy in die loop van millennia's 'n steeds groter mag oor die kragte van die natuur verkry het. Professor Forbes skryf in 'n populêre, vir die Afrikaner deurgaans verstaanbare, trant. Sy Nederlands is suiwer van daardie Anglisismes, Germanismes en Gallicismes wat so dikwels in Nederlandse werke van die aard voorkom en solank daar nog nie in Afrikaans 'n vergelykbare geskiedenis van die wetenskap bestaan nie, kan dit met vrug gebruik word deur Afrikaanse studente en ander belangstellendes.

Professor Forbes se opset om 'n kultuurgeskiedenis en nie bloot 'n chronologiese oorsig te gee nie, het die beste geslaag in die eerste hoofstukke waar hy die prehistoriese wetenskap aan die hand van die nuutste argeologiese vondse behandel, oorgaan na die Antieke Ooste en daarvandaan na Griekeland en Rome. In hierdie hoofstukke laat hy die wetenskap sien as produk van die kultuur maar ook as 'n faktor in die kultuurontwikkeling. Vanaf die Middel-eeue is sy behandeling minder geslaag; wetenskap en kultuur word ook hier behandel, maar enigins los van mekaar. Dit geld ook van die later periodes, selfs in hoër mate. Tenspyte van hierdie tekortkoming weet ek van geen boek wat soveel gee van die kul-

turele agtergrond van die ontwikkeling van die natuurwetenskap in so kort bestek. Nog 'n punt van kritiek is dat die geesteswetenskappe, veral van die latere tye, in hierdie werk byna geheel-en-al verwaarloos word.

Die belangrikheid van werke van hierdie aard vir die bibliotekaris en die student van die biblioteekkunde kan moeilik oorskat word. Ons het met kommunikasie te doen, met die verskaffing van 'n oorneembare geestelike inhoud. Ons kan hierdie werk slegs dan met insig en toewyding doen as ons iets weet van die inhoud van die geskrifte waarmee ons werk, iets ook van die opset en oogmerke van diegene wie se lewenswerk in die geskrifte in ons biblioteke opgeteken is. Daardie kennis is nodig om ons geloof te gee aan die taak wat ons verrig en in die noodsaaklike rol wat ons speel in die vooruitgang en verspreiding van wetenskaplike kennis. Sonder daardie geloof moet ons werk vir ons sinloos en nutteloos lyk. „For if there is no faith we are talking about telegraph boys,” sê Professor G. Patrick Meredith in 'n lesing oor kommunikasie, „The Head Librarian of the British Museum itself is no more than a glorified telegraph boy if he has no faith.” (*Journal of Documentation* 12 : 180, September, 1956).

DR. P. C. COETZEE.

Transvaal Provincial Library/Transvaalse Provinsiale Biblioteek. *Reference works for public library use/Naslaanwerke vir openbare biblioteekgebruik*. Pretoria, T.P.L./T.P.B., 1960. 35 p.

The latest edition of Mr. G. R. Morris' List of reference books has been extended to cater for the needs of the larger libraries affiliated with the Transvaal Provincial Library Service, and comprises 321 titles, of which 40 are indicated as being essential as a minimum reference collection. In the Transvaal the public libraries are themselves responsible for building-up and maintaining reference collections, with the guidance of the Provincial Service. Provision is now made, however, for the Service to provide on permanent loan books from this list

equal in value to other titles which local libraries have already purchased from their own funds.

The list is classified by Dewey; annotations are provided in Afrikaans for works published in Afrikaans and Nederlands, and in English for all others. Selection for a work of this kind is never easy, but the task in this case has been done with discrimination, and the works recommended are representative of their kind. The printing and lay-out deserve special commendation.

D. H. VARLEY

Directory of Special libraries in the Southern Transvaal. Johannesburg, S.A. Library Association (Southern Transvaal Branch), 1960. 11, iii leaves. *Mimeographed.*

In the Preface to this short work by Mr. R. Musiker, the editor, it is stated that this Directory is intended to be a companion volume to the *Directory of Cape libraries (within 50 miles of Cape Town)* published by the South African Library Association (Cape Branch) in 1956. Unlike the Cape list, it is limited to special libraries, and excludes special collections in university and public libraries. Entries (numbering 48) give information on specializations, number of books and pamphlets, whether periodicals are listed in C.U.P., facilities for loan and photo-copying, and whether lists of duplicates are issued for disposal. There is a brief subject-index.

D. H. VARLEY

Borgwardt, Stephanie. *Library display.* Johannesburg. Witwatersrand University Press, 1960. 190 p. plates. 40s.

This book is an admirable local contribution to an aspect of librarianship concerning which the literature is scanty. The author has, however, combed the existing sources, as is shown by her references and bibliography and, in addition, the results of a questionnaire addressed in 1957 to a selected group of South African libraries are given. It is inevitable, of course, that some of these findings are now out of date.

"Library Display" is divided into three main sections: The theory of Library Display: Some Practical Aspects: South African points of view: There are sixteen plates in black and white illustrating local and overseas displays. The second section is of the most practical importance and all sorts of useful suggestions are given. While the importance of the Wilson Library Bulletin and the display work of the Enoch Pratt Free Library seem to be somewhat overestimated, this work is a "must" for all librarians who carry on this activity.

The intellectual tone of a library is reflected by its displays, whether or not these are done by professional librarians or display artists or persons who are both, and only too often these can degenerate into the "Reading can be fun" type of affair which only succeeds in annoying any intelligent library user.

The price appears to be somewhat excessive.

BRYAN HOOD

REPRINT BY XEROGRAPHY

Foundations of library management⁽¹⁾ has been out-of-print for some time. At first, revision was planned, but it was later abandoned because of somewhat similar material

appearing in *Library Trends* and elsewhere. Orders, however, continued to arrive not only from New York and London agents, but from university and public libraries and library schools in all parts of the States and Britain and further afield from India, Malaya, Ceylon and Korea.

No method of reproducing the booklet at a reasonable cost was available, however, until the University of Natal Library

⁽¹⁾ R. F. M. Immelman. *Foundations of library management; organisation from the administrative angle.* Cape Town, The Author, 1947. 61 p. (Facsimile reprint available from School of Librarianship, U.C.L. Single copy, 5/- post free, bulk prices to library Schools on request).

installed xerography equipment. In two or three weeks' time, at less than the original cost, on pleasanter paper and in type larger than the old, 8 point, it was possible to obtain facsimile reprints in any quantity desired. From the prices quoted there would

seem to be a basic charge of approximately two shillings per page to which the cost of paper and labour involved in each copy is added.

R. M. WERTHEIMER

SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEKE

Library service and library co-operation,
Prof. W. H. Gardner: 31

Die Uniefees-boeke-uitstalling, 9—31 Mei 1960,
F. J. Potgieter: 36

Bibliographical services and projects in the Government
Departments of the Union of South Africa,
S. J. Kritzing: 39

Die noodsaaklikheid van lees en die bevordering daarvan by leerlinge, I,
J. L. du Plooy: 43

Bibliographical progress in Southern Africa, 1 July, 1959 to 30 June, 1960
D. H. Varley: 49

Provinsiale biblioteekontwikkeling, 1959-60,
D. L. Ehlers: 56

Die Totius-streekbiblioteekgebou te Klerskdorp,
H. M. Robinson: 57

Die organisasie van wetenskaplike inligting,
Dr. F. J. du Toit: 59

Some notes on library furniture,
C. F. Prins: 60

Afrikaanse literatuur van die tweede kwartaal, 1960,
D. L. Ehlers: 61

Recent South African books in English,
J. C. Quinton: 64

Boekresensies/Book reviews: 67

Driemaandeliks uitgegee deur die
SUID-AFRIKAANSE BIBLIOTEEKVERENIGING
Geredigeer vanuit die Suid-Afrikaanse Biblioteek, Kaapstad